VOL. 22.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1866.

NO. 17.

### From Once a Week. THE MAIDEN'S HEART.

BY I. CAST EMAN. Knotting and twisting her golden hair, That shaded a know both young and fair A maiden sat slone ee the gems the maiden wore, raid that the maid was poor. for her heart was not her own.

mostly words and a treach'rous kiss, or more into of fancied bliss, Bearing to learn.

atting, dreat mg there mg she must bear, d that hangs above ; ther fair young frow, ng . ver soft and low.

- with more than thisa that wang word and a ki-a. y, what they seem,

beautifu' poem was sent by the gifted at Far field at Baltimore a short time and the suffering people of the South. a pampblet form, and a large amount

### THE BLESSED HAND.

of an English Mond, who died at the or to be rewar ed in Heaven, tomb was opened, and nothing a pools work, and which had been the who leave the light lostered day

ed, a deary lot. - ght and sound. he could be reget to it I to aik, Andem, thought,

mater's shade, both that lit his heart whee prayed and wrote as done the Eoch of Life a second long outle attended of suntry bre!

add i missels bare! h blessed came,
is Sayour's cross and crown in the armitted comme

I Auslem heard the call I'm was in his band Hesp a muent by his side. He bent him over the half-writ prayer, Kee d Jesus' name and died. they had been where a window's blaz

to touch his simple name siept, and, one by one retains died, the while.

The ap the pavement then. About a couch to spread. It im jeweled sunlight in. ne lay Anslem's head had belie was there, no trac t that told, warm right hand

di a colegel men a are a tener clasp, half an unseen hand rece, with a sound of wings.

the test that dry contract that dry contract that that dry contract thanks, that test to be seen How can we ever dist for the desired yours, from yearning heart-The own gates shall evar,

in never near to you be woes you h al! the hearts ye guard condert feel:

ver sweet name ve I uild work ve rear.

S. T. WALLIS.

# GOVE EEFORE.

that goy and all has buy, and survey way hours a light of dawning morn, the column of freguent flowers way angin our lot to bless. to you that margin can Jib rour rising greets and fears. rang sout be in ckly still;

is dark obscurity. a who colors he more to hes. thelering hape the watting breath.

cange which we call death; op grief and questionings a swers to thine own, the childen thingsre to them unknown-looking unto Heaven, Word some solace there to see, thim who comes no more to me

than i fulness may trust downs, passed from earth's vex d shore ow and their robe of dust, the 1d seed rest forevermore love of God within thy soul come love holds proper sway.

desires contre through life's fleeting day heel ar the cross thy Lord doth send. ring what he Hath borne for thee. ugh His grace, when earthly trials end,

# hence to them who come no more to the

The local man of the Enterprise, though "to one unknown, is a youth after our "palpitating Som." Hear him: "The fashions of the present are undoubtedly the ugliest ever fashioned. For instance, the hair is put up in all kinds of shapes; very often a great knot on top or side of the head, and if there is not enough, false hair must make up the deficiency.

"The latest and most ridiculous fashion heard of, not seen, is the "palpitating bosom," for lades. It is described as delicately "heaving" when a remotional spring, concealed under the left arm

Then there is, as the local of the Progress says, the fly-up double elliptic Empress Eugene showyour-ankle hoops.' These are worn extensively; and the male sex very often go one eye on ruffled, all, we have forgot the name; we believe it isno, we don't know, but we are certain they are

# STATE NEWS.

FREEDMAN'S BUREAU. - The following official anthe transfer of the affairs of the Bureau to the water almost unprecedented. Corn and cotton two feet square. publication:

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED Headquarters Ass't Commissioner, State of North Carolina. whole or mills in running order. RALEIGH, N. C., May 21st, 1866.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 232, War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, May 16th, 1866, Brevet Major General Thomas H. Ruger, Commanding the Department of North Carolina, relieves measured as Assistant Commissioner of the Burean of Reffugees, Freedmen and Ab indoned Lands for this State.

Freedmen and Ab indoned Lands for this State.

General Charles Thomas, the officers of the master General Charles Thomas, the officers of the master General Charles Thomas, the officers of the spaniards. The fight was urged on both sides with courage and persistence.

The Peruvian guns, which were in barbette, never in port they were covered with bruises, cuts and the national banks here, and deposited the same ceased firing, and the Spaniards, I believe, only in the Trensury.—Washington Ster. General Enger, who assumes the duties of this office, is real known throughout the State and has the confidence

To the officers who have assisted me in organizing the Bureau in North Carolina and sustaining its operations, I desire to express my thanks, for their fidelity and zeal in discharging the important and often perplexing duties which have been imposed upon them.

which have been imposed upon them.

E. WHITTIESEY. Brev't. Brig. Gen'l and Assis't Com.

Asa Bild Gardner, 1st Lieut, Ag't, 7th Regt, R. R. C. A. A. A. G.

We incline to the opinion, that so long as the Government deems it necessary and advisable to plicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. continue the Bureau and Military Departments in the South, the most fit and proper disposition Davis capable of a mean or unchristian act. that can be made of the matter, is to place it entirely under the control of the Department commanders. The labers of the Department commanders may be increased by it, but it fixes the re- - There is no doubt now that the Supreme Court of sponsibility where it properly belongs, it being a the United States has decided the Missouri testright hand, with military institution, and guards the government oath unconstitutional. Hon. Frank P. Blair, in a ral Pearson, I picked up one floating adrift near more directly against malfeasance and imposi- speech recently made at Macon Mission, Missouri,

New Members.—We learn that Dr. Thos. Person, of Wayne, Jere Pearsall, Esq., of Duplin, and spends decided that this Constitution is invalid and spends decided that this Constitution is invalid and spends decided that this Constitution is invalid and spends decided that the Constitution is invalid and spends decided Jas. H. Foy, Esq., of Onslow, have been elected from their several counties to supply vacancies in

for Governor of North Carolina will take place in that the minority of those who held that the law gathered around him at the gangway and said they August next. We have heard several gentlemen was constitutional (four Judges holding it constitutions).—We have heard several gentlemen was constitutional (four Judges holding it constitutions).—We have heard several gentlemen was constitutional (four Judges holding it constitutions).—We have heard several gentlemen was constitutional (four Judges holding it constitutions).—We have heard several gentlemen was constitutional (four Judges holding it constitutions). August next. We have heard several gentlemen was constitutional (four Judges holding it constispoken of in connection with this office. The tutional and five declaring it unconstitutional) friends of Colonel D. D. Ferebee, of Camden, we was the four who begged that the announcement learn are urging his claims for this distinguished might be postponed till the next term, which position. Hon. J. M. Leach has also been spoken meets in December. (A voice-'Until after the f as a candidate.

Carolina, who is well posted, informs us that the theory of this matter, and I tell you what I know people of Western North Carolina, at least a large and what the Judge told me. number of them, desire to vote for General M. W. Ransom to be next Governor of this State. The entire East would be highly gratified to see General Ransom placed in the Executive chair of North Carolina. We do not know, as yet, whether Governor Worth intends being a candidate or

Wm. A. Graham was invited to deliver in the city Southern people. The most of the money paid to ate iron-clads, covered with railroad iron, and of Raleigh, an address on the life and character our people for cotton has been sent back to the having a 68-pounder at each end. of the late Hon. George E. Badger.

Memorial Association. -- A large number of the ladies of the city met in the Commons Hall on yesterday at 5 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Lacy explained the object of the meeting. After prayer by Dr. Lacy, the Association was organized by the elec-

tion of the following officers: Mrs. Gen. Branch, President. Mrs. Francis H. Miller, 1st Vice President

Mrs. Lucy B. Evans, 2nd Mrs. Robt. L. Lewis, 3rd Mrs. Mary R. Lacy, 4th

Miss Sophia Patridge, Secretary. Miss Anna Mason, Treasurer.

Dr. Lacy, after which the meeting adjourned.

Salisbury Bunner that Judge D. F. Caldwell is now lying extremely low at Montgomery, Ala. His son has been telegraphed for.

CALDWELL COUNTY. - R. F. Patterson, Esq., having resigned as delegate to the Convention from Caldwell county, the vacancy has been supplied by the on the roots of each plant. election of Gen. S. F. Patterson.

TRINITY COLLEGE. - It will be seen that the commencement at this Institution will come off on the having lost all they owned, from this fatal dispaigns? 14th of June next. Rev. Mr. Carraway preaches the sermon. The orator has not yet been named.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE. - The commence-

received the following letter, in reply to one he di- has also brought suit for a like amount against the them and to their surviving friends. Let us keep rected to be written to the proper officer in regard to North Carolinians confined at Point Lookout:

to North Carolinans confined at Point Lookout:

H'd Q'rs, Detachment 12th U. S. Ispantry,
Paux Lookout Md. May 17, 1866.

W.S. H. Byelley, Private Secretary, N. C.:
Sth. Your communication of the 9th instant is just received. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the thospital was broken up at this point nearly a year 1800, and that there have been no sick or wounded since that tome from any State. I antidized to the same subject.

The last of the prisoners, sick and well, left here last spring. There is a large number of North Carolinians burned here, and the Government is about to buy or lease the group of they are buried on. The names are getting

the group r they are buried on. The names are getting very indistinct on the head-boards, and they should be responded. There a list of all Confederate dead at this Very respectfully, your olv dient servan

J. W. COOLEY,
M. L. 107th U. S. C. T. A, A. Q. M.,
Point Lookout, Md.

THE SUPREME COURT. -The Supreme Court will commence its summer term in Raleigh on Monday, the 11th of June next. Causes will be called by circuits, as heretofore arranged, but no special day given. Applicants for license, both classes, taken up positions out of the way of hostile operwill be examined on Monday.

Marriages of Negroes.—Up to the present time there have been about three hundred certificates of marriage granted, by the Clerk of the County Court of Wake, to colored people who county Court of have been heretofore cohabiting together as man

DEATH OF DR. MEBANE. - We are pained to announce the death of Dr. D. C. Mebane, of this town, which occurred at his residence on Wednesday night last, from hemorrhage of the lungs. Dr. Mebane was an upright man-a good Christian, a kind and obliging neighbor, and one of our frigates Villa de Madrid, Berenguela and Almanza, she weighed anchor on the 22d of March last unmost useful citizens. He was in the 62d year of passing in front of the national and merchant vestil the 16th of this month, when she reached New work of too unwieldy dimensions.

NORTH CAROLINA POST OFFICES REOPENED.—The of the city. As these vessels approached they ac- outrages inflicted on the unfortunate seamen was out the truth. It has too much elasticity to be following orders, says the Washington National celerated their speed, and ran swiftly into posi- the first mate, Munson, the captain encouraging held down even by a mountain of such labors; placed a small lager-beer keg, wound with crape Republican, were issued on Monday by General tion. Post Office Department. North Carolina—Reopen
At 15 minutes past 12 o'clock the first gun was first day of the voyage, while in the Mersey, the come to form the foundation of the historical edifice to be erected by the future Macaulay.

Streamers connected with the keg were held by:

Streamers connected with the keg

Appoint Alexander Jackson post master Williamston, Martin county, vice Nathan Thomson, 32-pounders. The Numancia was armed with the same day another man was knocked off the

sylvania, and Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, both shining lights of the Episcopal church in America, have recently been hobnobbing with the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli. It is feared that these prelates of the standard or are going over to the advanced ritualists, and that their visit to the Eternal city, ostensibly for the benefit of their health, will have the same eccle
benefit of their health, will have the same eccle
care warm.

| Candidada on both the commencement of a voyage which lasted more and which were added brick, than fifty days. Every day some man was knocked thing at all from the transaction, the consigness than fifty days. Every day some man was knocked thing at all from the transaction, the consigness down and stunned with a marking spike or capfailed and the government lost the whole amount came warm. son might as well be out of the world as out of the of North Carolina, had a few years ago; that is to jib and trysails and ran out of the fight. She down who gave signs of weariness, and urge the

### NEWS SUMMARY.

nouncement of the relief of Gen. Whittlesey and paper, this section has been visited by falls of charge of Gen. Ruger, has been handed us for have been seriously damaged thereby, in some instances amounting almost to complete destruction, whilst the effect has been disastrous upon the mills of the district. there being but few dams left

Sumter (S. C.,)] Watchman.

Gov. Swann and ex-Gov. Bradford, of Mary-

dent of the New York Times, that the judiciary will prove a serious one to the country. committee have come to the conclusion that the

No body but fanatical fools ever supposed Mr.

THE TEST OATH PRONOUNCED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"I am here to-day, my friends, to tell you that ready decided that this Constitution is invalid and void. I was told so myself by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Washington, and he told anchored, with offers of assistance. His services me, in addition, that the only reason why the an-THE GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.—The election nouncement of the decision was not made, was election in this State.' That language was not A distinguished gentleman of Western North used, but it amounted to that. I can give my

> Scarcity of Money.—The complaint about the scarcity of money is now general in the South.—
>
> The Peruvian batteries were but little ries" to some extent, or at least only purchased cured inside. what was actually necessary, all would have been better off to-day, and greenbacks and bluebacks would be more abundant—the cry of "no money" would not be so often heard. Let us all learn something from experience. - West. Democrat.

AGRICULTURAL. - A mixture of lard and kerosene oil-rather more lard than oil-well mixed and thoroughly rubbed into the hair of cattle once or twice is recommended as a certain cure for lice. -

This is just the season for testing its efficacy. A writer in the Country Gentleman says, JUDGE D. F. CALDWELL.—We learn from the gapes in chickens can be cured by passing the tip the small opening of the windpipe and giving it a turn or two." As the gapes are generally fatal there can be no objection to trying this remedy.

In transplanting cabbages at the North, if the earth is dry a small ball of moist earth is squeezed

public schools in Nashville, and who is said to dead. They died for and with their cause. ment exercises of this Institution will open on have plundered the city treasury of thousands of Their courage and devotion obtained the plaud-Wednesday the 30th inst. Rev. Mr. Dalley, of dollars, has brought suit for thirty thousand dol- its of admiring nations. But it is the recollection Wilmington, will preach the sermon on Wednes- lars damages against some of the members of a vi- of their sufferings, their patience, and their un-

# The Spanish Bombardment of Callao.

# DISPATCHES FROM COM. RODGERS.

Washington, May 22.—The following dispatch

from Com. Rodgers was to-day received at the Navy Department: United States Steamer Vanderbilt, at Sea, May 10th, 1863.—Sir: I have the honor to report that on the 27th of April the Spanish Admiral Mendez, Nu-pearance of neglect or want of care.

nez addressed a letter to the diplomatic corps in aded from that date; also another justifying the rolled as members of the same. course of Spain, and announcing that he should ment of the city.

our men-of-war out of gunshot of the fortifications Letters may be addressed and contributions sent York journals published during the war; in all of Callao. Merchant vessels had some days before to ations. It was thought that the attack would commence on the first of May, when the time expired call attention to the above appeal. given to neutrals for their removal, but on the 2d their lines, and about eleven o'clock the squadron moved in two divisions to attack the defenses of Callao.

The first division, under Admiral Nunez, consisting of the iron-clad Numancia, of 7,000 tons Star line, Captain Russell, which lately arrived at the struggle from a Northern stand-point. It does burden, with the frigates Bianca and Resolution, this port from Liverpool reveal a tale of horror alling appear that any portion of the materials has moved along the San Carenzo island to attack the most unparalleled. According to the statement of been gathered from publications or documents ilbatteries on the South side of Callao, while the some of the seamen of this vessel; from the time lustrating the Southern aspect of the question .sels anchored in the bay, steamed at first slowly York, the crew were subjected to the most brutal But we entertain no fears that this mighty comtoward the Peruvian batteries on the north side kinds of treatment. The chief perpetrator of the pilation, ponderous as it is, will be able to crush

68-pounders, as was also the three-gun corvette Uncedora, which was held in reserve to tow, if necessary, and also, I presume, to cover the trans-According to New York papers. low churchmen necessary, and also, I presume, to cover the transfell.

Another poor wretch was knocked down and

had shot out at her water-line on the side away flesh of many of the crew. One sailor was selected from the batteries. A ball had gone through the as the particular object of his fiendishness. He coal-bunkers, I thought, and through both sides. was laid upon the deck and twelve of the crew FLOODS OF RAIN.—Since the last issue of our We saw men over the side attempting to patch deputed to beat him with straps, ropes and sticks,

engaged with the Southern batteries. The Reso- the captain, who seemed to enjoy it as pastime. lucion and Blanca about 2.30 steamed away from If any of the wretches complained to him he the Southern division, leaving the Almanna and drove them from his presence with blows and the Numancia still engaged. These vessels drew curses. Men were kicked while at the wheel. off at fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock, the Peruvi- One had his teeth knocked out by a marling spike WITHDRAWAL OF DEPOSITS FROM NATIONAL BANKS. ans firing after them as long as their guns could another was knocked down regularly every day -Under the recent order of Assistant Quarter- reach. The vessels were fought under way by the with an iron crowbar or some other weapon, and

left off when their ammunition was exhausted .- erans from the war than the seamen of a mer-The killed and wounded in the batteries were said chantman. Such was the tale of horror revealed to number eighty. In one of the iron-clad batte- by the crew of the Cultivator. On their arrival ries a shell exploded, igniting other powder and at this port complaint was at once made to the disabling the guns. By this explosion Senor Gal-vez, the Peruvian Minister of War and Marine, left the vessel and could not be found. The cap-THE CASE OF MR. DAVIS. -It is reported upon was blown to atoms. Next to the Dictator in pow- tain, however, has been arrested and held to bail good authority, says the Washington correspon- er, of liberal views and marked ability, his loss on the complaint of Durkin, a seaman. On shore

His Excellency the Dictator is said to have been and is said to express great abhorrence of the committee have come to the conclusion that the evidence produced before them does not warrant everywhere in the thickest of the fight, animating, cruelty of his officer. The injured men have all offormity to the necessitating results of the late war, might, the charge that Jefferson Davis is guilty of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

I do not know the damage to the Spanish fleet,

Marine Court. Mr. Douglas Campbell appears

Online to the necessitating results of the necessitation of the necessi but the loss was no doubt heavy. It was obvious for them in this Court.—N. Y. Herald. that several of the vessels had been badly punished. The Spaniards, we thought, did not go very near the batteries, many of their shot falling lawyer of New Orleans, recently died, leaving a into the water. The presence of torpedoes may

have inspired caution. In coming away from a farewell visit to Admiour vessels. It was a red keg, containing about tifty pounds of wet powder, with some yards of insulated wire attached, and inside the arrange-

ment for exploding by a galvanic battery. The senior surgeon, Dr. Pcck, was sent to the Villa de Madrid and Berenguela, as soon as they were accepted by the surgeon of the Villa de Madrid, but on board the Berenguela the officers the Numancia anchored Dr. Johnson was sent on board, while Dr. Peck, who had returned to the Vanderbilt, went on shore to tender his services to the Peruvians.

I was sorry to learn through Dr. Johnson that Admiral Nonez had been badly wounded by splinters, no fewer than eight injuries having been received in the head, arms, legs and side. The Dr. was not permitted to see the Admiral, and I ap-

The Peruvian batteries were but little injured. It seems that it will take what little money is left to pay taxes—Government. State County and town. The authorities on shore were Confident that on the that Ex-Provisional Governor Holden had written to pay taxes-Government, State County and town. the morning following the bombardment they

dry goods, "finery," &c. Since the close of the no damage. I do not know how the other fared. is answered by the following statement in a late

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS. Commander.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. Richmond is begirt by an army of Confederate

dead. The hallowed precincts of our cometeries The thanks of the meeting were given to Rev. The remedy is a cheap one and worth a trial.— are rendered still more sacred by their graves—to be counted by tens of thousands of martyred he- to obstruct the reconstruction policy of President roes; around us were bloody battle-fields, and here were the most crowded hospitals. The dead of both are sleeping in Hollywood and Oakwood. Not alone—the fallen of Virginia are buried here. Your loved and lost, brave and chivalrous spirits, whom we learn to love repose side by side with ours. The greater proportion of your best and bravest young men, cheered by your blessings and strengthened by your prayers, came to Virginia to

the Lynchburg News understands that the hog Many, oh! how many of them fell on battleent portions of Amherst county, many persons engendered by the exposures of arduous cam-

There is no country upon whose roll of honor Joshua F. Pearl, formerly superintendent of shall be inscribed the names of the Confederate

gilance committee who, in 1862, warned him to timely end, that most tenderly endears their memeave the city, believing him to be a spy. Q. C. ory to us. Dying, they left us the guardianship of POINT LOOKOUT PRISONERS. - Gov. Worth has DeGrove, who left the city about the same time, their graves. It is a grateful service, due alike to green the turf above their heads and build monuments to mark for generations yet to come the place of their repose. A society has been formed in the city of Rich-

mond entitled "The Memorial Association." The objects of this Society are to collect funds to be applied in enclosing, arranging, returning, and otherwise placing in order, the graves of the Confederate dead interred in the cemeteries of Richmond, so that the names of our fallen soldiers may be permanently preserved from oblivion, and

All persons who make donations for the purpose Lima, declaring that the port of Callao was block- of carrying out the objects of this Society are en-We would respectfully suggest to the ladies of give neutral inhabitants four days to remove their the South to form auxiliary societies, co-operating the Rebellion," already extending to fifty-two volpersons and property previous to the bombard- with us in carrying out the objects above stated. As soon as such societies are formed, it is hoped mercantile ledgers. Each page is full of printed

> MRS. WM. H. MACFARLAND, President.

SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP CULTIVA-

this cruelty and seeming to enjoy it. On the very Queensdale, Robeson county. and appoint Peter McCallum, postmaster, vice D. McCallum.

| McCallum, postmaster, vice D. McCallum. | fired, I thought from the Numancia, quickly followed by two from a battery on the south side. | mate knocked a man out of the rigging. | He fell fice to be erected by the future | Macanlay. | Pet. Exp. |

fashion, and for this reason, we suppose, the above articles are worn—'to be in the fashion.'

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Lay has been chosen Bishop of the Episcopal Church, at the Council now in Session in New Orleans.

Of North Carolina, had a few years ago; that is to say, that both of them will turn Roman Catholics. Suppose, the above articles are worn—'to be in the fashion.'

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Lay has been chosen Bishop of the Episcopal Church, at the Council now in New Orleans.

Of North Carolina, had a few years ago; that is to say, that both of them will turn Roman Catholics. Suppose and their subord composed and circulated a placard denunciator others to redoubled exertions by liberal blows others to redoubled exertions by liberal blows say, that both of them will turn Roman Catholics. These fears the papers consider groundless, as the divines are staunch Protestants, and their visit to divine are staunch Protestants, and their visit to divine are staunch Protestants, and their visit to of iron wire, about the size of a cane, the marks of the Diocese.

Montgomery Advertiser,

with canvas the ragged hole, which seemed some under threats of similar punishment for themselves if they refused. Most of those atrocities The Almanza moved to join the first division were committed by the mate, but in presence of he appears to be a most inoffensive kind of man,

> A SINGULAR WILL.-Levi Pierce, a well known will which has been recently probated in one of

the courts of that city. These are its words: This is my last will and testament, written and signed by me this 4th of September, 1865, at New Orleans, Louisiana. I nominate and appoint my wife the sole executor of my estate. I have but one debt, that owing to my daughter Cora, amounting to \$4,800, as per statement sworn to be correct. I have release from both my daughters; but they were like many other things, made for temporary occasions. My son William spent more than his share after coming of age. I give and bequeath to my children, Ada Pierce, and Mary F. Pierce, all that the law allows me to dispose of, real or sine die. personal estate. The little I die possessed of is all community property-my wife entitled to onehalf. I beg her, if she can, to take her children and depart forever from this miserably governed United States, and to receive my blessing for her constant kindness to me through life. She and her children have indeed been a consolation to my declining years. - Ne varietur.

### The Feeling in North Carolina.

We published, in our last, an extract that is go-The people ought to hold to a strict account those would be better prepared than at first to resist an a letter to a Senator of the United States, stating Hanover, were appointed to wait on the Governor, who have the levying of taxes as well as those who attack. There were two iron-clad vessels on the that such was the condition of public feeling in and announce the readiness of the Convention to control the spending of public monies. But one side of the Peruvians : one the Monitor Sox, with North Carolina, that unless protection was soon receive any communication he might wish to make, THE LATE JUDGE BADGER. -- At a meeting of the reason of the searcity of money is the purchase of a single gun-a 68-pounder-in a turret; and one, afforded, the State would be depopulated of its The committee subsequently reported that the Wake County bar, en the 22d inst., the Hon. large quantities of goods from the North by the the Vittoria, built in the shape of the Confeder- Union citizens. We made enquiry of the Standard Governor would send in a message to-morrow.

Without waiting for a reply from that paper-North to pay for goods, and unfortunately mostly The monitor was struck ten times, but received which we shall probably never get—the question war, if the Southern people-and especially the There were several small men of war, but their ar- number of the Alexandria Journal, a malignant cle in its malevolence towards the South:

> "We were yesterday shown a letter from Gov. Holden o dreds of loyal people are daily leaving North Carolina for the Northwest—that unless some protection is speedily the Northwest—that unless some protection is speedily afforded them by the government every loyal man yet remaining in the State will be compelled to leave, he among chism.

This statement is both untrue and mischievous. It embodies a libel upon the people of the State, which is calculated to do them great injury, and Johnson. The inference is sought to be made that hundreds of "loyal" men are leaving the State, because of persecution. Minorities hardly inference is studiously sought to be created, that | xvi. 8. there are but few "loyal" men in the State, -and that these few, including the immaculate author countenance of his friend": "Iron sharpeneth pelled to expatriate themselves, unless speedy pro- friend."—Prov. xxvii. 17.

tection is guaranteed. "Protection!" What kind of protection ?- run that readeth."-Heb. iii. 2. cholera is raging to an alarming extent in differ- fields or died in hospitals, the victims of disease Obviously, the Ex-Governor means one of two sorts: Either an increase of military force, as the | man anything, but to love one another."-Rom. present is impliedly insufficient to afford "protec- xxii. 8. tion;" or else the adoption of the Radical plan of disfranchising the overwhelming majority of our fellow-citizens, in order to put power in the hands of the "so-called" loyal few!

We denounce the statement contained in this letter as a most wanton and unwarranted imputation upon the character and integrity of our people, and we invoke upon it their indignant re-

Doubtless a number of our citizens, under the pressure of pecuniary necessity, have left our im- to take place. poverished State to seek in other latitudes the means of supporting themselves and families. We ascert that no man has been compelled to leave on account of political persecution. If any have gone abroad, seeking to make such an impression, they duties of the Episcopacy. His request was grant-can undoubtedly be classed under the head of ed, with highly complimentary resolutions, ex-

"True patriots, who, be it unders'ood, Leave their country for their country's good !"

A Ponderous Work.

In the Empire City things are done after an imperial fashion. Mr. T. S. Townsend has nearly completed what he styles the "Encyclopedia of umes, each volume being of the size of the largest On the 30th of April Admiral Pearson anchored that they will correspond with this Association. — matter extracted from the columns of the New amounting to fifty thousand pages. Five other volumes of manuscript are in course of prepara-All Southern papers are requested to insert and tion. The work comprises every detail of the gigantic contest, and all is arranged with such remarkable perspicuity as to be as readily available for reference as the pages of an ordinary directory Of course it is not intended to publish this work; it is designed solely for reference by the future historian, and will no doubt be invaluable -considering the sources from whence the matter The crew of the ship Cultivator, of the Black is derived—to the author who shall contemplate

and the stone which the builders rejected may yet on either side of which ran the inscription, "E Pet. Express.

The Episcopal Church of Louisiana at its recent ed demonstration was made by the parties wh

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every inser-

Special Notices will be charged \$2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every characteristics.

er, are charged as advertisements. No advertisement, reflecting upon private charac. ter, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

### STATE CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, May 24, 1866. The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. L. Branson, of the Methodist Upon the call of the roll, seventy-six delegates

answered to their names. The President thereupon announced the presence of a quorum and laid before the Convention a communication from His Excellency, Governor Worth, relative to Executive action, during the recess of the Convention, in issuing writs of elec-

The Governor also transmitted a communication from the Secretary of State relative to the distribution to be made of the Acts of Assembly (Sessions of 1864-65) ordered to be printed at the first session of the Convention.

RESOLUTION TO ADJOURN. Mr. Clark, of Craven, introduced the following

WHEREAS, This Convention was called and did assemble,

And thereas, This Convention did, at its former session, fully and satisfactorily accomplish the purpose for which it was called and did assemble, at the instance and under the authority. under the authority, as aftereard:

And whereas, This Convention was moved to assemble. n present session, by the possibility that, in the course of events, further action in the premises might be required or demanded by the President of the United States, by

And whereas, All ordinances, and enactments further affecting the organic law of the State, or attempting to regulate the internal government and police thereof,

Be it therefore resolved, That this Convention adjourn This resolution had its first reading, and the

President stated that it would lie over one day under the rule.

The President ruled this motion out of order. Mr. Wilson suggested that the resolution be Mr. Clark gave notice that he would move to

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Furches, of

## RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

MISQUOTATION FROM SCRIPTURE. - "God tempers timental journey to Italy. Compare Isaiah xxvii. 8.

"Bread and wine which the Lord hath commanded to be received." From the English Cate-

in Scripture. "That the spirit would go from heart to heart as oil from vessel to vessel." Not in Scripture. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast."-

The Scriptural form is: "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast"—Prov. xii. 10.

of the letter himself, will be constrained or com- iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his

"Owe no man anything but love." "Owe no

"Exalted to heaven in point of privilege." Not in the Bible. On the 29th of June next ensuing, the eighteen

says the Episcopal Methodist, that the venerable Bishop Early asked to be released from the active

pressing, on the part of the General Conference,

The late Bishop of Limerick was eighty years

Jaffa, in Palestine.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.—St. LOUIS, May 22.—In the Old School Assembly to-day, the action of the Assembly in regard to the exclusion of the Louisville committee was ordered to be recorded, and a committee, with Dr. West as chair man, was appointed to answer it. The report of the committee on foreign missions shows that the board has forty-six missions in different countries The receipts for the year were \$207,000, and the expenditures \$210,000. Nearly half the churche of the denomination failed to contribute to the support of the board. Both money and men are needed. Nothing of special importance occurred in the New School Assembly.

# The Excise Law in New York.

We find in the Herald the following result of the

Towards noon a vehicle, hung with black, drawn by four horses, draped in the weeds of woe, was slowly paraded up town. Within the vehicle was many mourners, who, with white scarfs, pace along, occasionally wiping an imaginary tear from lators in cotton at Memphis, Tenn. Last summer truck, gayly decorated with evergreen boughs at the cart appeared most jubilant. A third attemp

tion to fill vacancies in the body occasioned by death or resignation.

resolutions:

at the instance, and under the authority, of the Pres dent of the United States, as Comma der in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, to the end that the state of North Caro-

reason of his official m litary position as aforesaid: And whereas, No further action as aforesaid is so required or demanded:

passed by a Convention called and assembled as aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid, and which does not derive authority therefor from the people, through the mode prescribed in the Constitution by the people, would be sub-versive of the Constitution and revolutionary in effect, dangerous to liberty and incompatible with free institu-

Mr. Grissom moved the immediate rejection of the resolution.

take up the resolution at 12 o'clock, M., to-morow. EXECUTIVE MESSAGE. Davis, Logan, of Rutherford, and Wright, of New

## Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morroww.

female portion—had denied themselves of "luxu- tillery was too light to be used, and they were se- Radical journal, which out Herods Forney's Chron- the wind to the shorn lamb." From Sterne's Sen-"In the midst of life we are in death." From North Carolina, addressed to a distinguished member of the Burial Service; and this originally from a the United States Senate. The Governor states that hundred States Senate.

"Not to be wise above what is written." Not

"A nation shall be born in a day." In Isaiah persecute majorities, and, therefore, the further it reads: "Shall a nation be born at once?"-"As iron sharpeneth iron, so doth a man the

"That he who runs may read." "That he may

"Prone to sih as the sparks fly upwards."-"Born to trouble as the sparks fly upwards."—Job

hundreth anniversary of St. Peter's death is to be commemorated at Rome. On that occasion all the Bishops in Christendom are said to be summoned to assemble at Rome, where a grand celebration is BISHOP EARLY.—From the published proceedings of the General Conference, it will be seen,

a high appreciation of his past services.

The Unitarians have opened a free school in A colony of German Jews is about to settle near

One of the Emperor Napoleon's chaplains has been bitten by a mad dog.

new excise law in New York:

" Let the Gailed Jade Wince."

sonable conviction of their truth.

erals Steedmand and Fullerton, and are rapidly of so formidable and perilous a character." involving him in the returning waves his fanatical fury has made. It would have been more consistent with the piety he professes, and in conformity with his position as a Federal officer of great rank and chief of one of the most powerful departments of the government, for him to have received with dignity and respect the very serious charges against his officials by two Generals as brave, intelligent and truthful as himself, and vindicated their innocence by demanding a speedy hearing before a proper tribunal.

Col. Whittlesey is condemned even before the publication of the report, by his awkward defence in attempting to forestall public opinion, and his removal and trial was a foregone conclusion. He may possibly not have been suborned to use his official position to screen his guilty partner from the murder of a negro, but the fact of his having sanctioned the outrage of punishing negro criminals, by ordering them to labor upon his own plantation, and his singular endorsement upon the official papers instituting charges against his guilty agent and partner, leaves the burden of proof upon him. His direct and palpable falsehood in reference to his being engaged in planting condems him in the eyes of all honorable men, and brought him into such low repute, even with his subordinates, as rendered his immediate removal not only just but necessary.

The example set by Colonel Whittlesey has been very eagerly adopted by his subordinates in the Bureau, but his compeers in guilt. Even Fitz, the pious villain, is out in a defence, and Glavis, the revered thief, publishes his vindication. In Wilmington a mischievous and false report of a meeting of Freedmen is published in handbills in defence of 1864. the officers of the Bureau, not issued by them, we understand, but by "their next friend." Generals Steedman and Fullerton are to be convicted by welfare, and which they may yet regret.

Not content with these "paper bullets," we see a delegation from Newbern has proceeded to Washington to white-wash, if possible, the dark unnecessary nervousness is strong corroborative evidence of the truth of the statements contained propriate stamp, without regard to the cause of the omission to stamp it at the time of its issue. The Commission to stamp it at the time of its issue. in the official report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton, and the stubborness with which these officials stand their ground gives proof of their remunerated loyalty to the Government and interested benevolence for the "poor negro." Wait a while, gentlemen, the President will giveyou all a hearing. Your "windy suspiration" will avail you naught, but an outraged country demands that you answer before the proper tribunal for your misdeeds. "Tis a knavish piece of work

We that have free souls, it touches us not. Let the galled jade wince, our withers are

# "I Love my Country."

We have seldom seen such an earnest desire exhibited on the part of any class of office-holders to fasten to the "flesh pots" as has been and now is manifested by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Their principal defence being that the charges preferred against them by Generals Steedman and Fullerton are founded upon the testimony of "rebels." They regard loyalty at a low ebb, when unpardoned "rebels" are permitted to impeach their honesty.

"I love my country," say they, and these witnesses have proved untrue to that country, and therefore cannot be competent to testify against us. Yes, and these men will continue "to love my country" so long as loyalty pays the heavy per centage it now does. So long as men, under the convenient and cheap garb of philanthropy to the negro and loyalty to the government can, with a magic open sesame, become rich by means of this philanthropy and loyalty, we shall continue to hear of unusual devotion to "my country."

Their love of country is about as disinterested as that of Senator Clark of New Hampshire, as represented by a Washington correspondent of the New York World.

" ' I love my country,' says Senator Clark, and why should not Clark love 'my country,' when 'my country' not only pays him his salary as Senator, with such pickings as mileage, stationery, cultural Bureau, and pots of plants by the boxfull from the National Botanic Garden, but 'my country' goes far towards supporting all the other members of Clark's family. Clark's son, a youth of eighteen, is doorkeeper of the reporters' gallery of the Senate, and for that nominal service Clark's boy receives one hundred dollars a month—a round twelve hundred for the year-for supposed services in session time, and for services when he is at school in New Hampshire. Clark's nephew-another youth of tender yearsis clerk of the Committee of Claims, of which Clark is chairman, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per year. How many more salaried Clarks there are in and around the Senate chamber, the congressional directory does not state; but if there be any family in creation, or even in New England, that have more reasons to 'love my country,' than the Clark family, the Clark family would do well to resign a few of their patriotic places and positions, and devote their attention to a general search for 'rebels' in the South, for the benefit of the Reconstruction Committee of Fifteen.

represented in Congress. Is it not reasonably have come into Mr. Sherman's measure, which is certain that they will all be represented in the doubtful, it may command a two-thirds vote. Democratic National Nominating Convention, and There are nine democrats and three republicans that they will choose electors who will vote for the | who can be counted against it, only twelve against

The guilty haste and unnecessary zeal with That would not be an attempt at secession; it would be unnecessary. which Gen. Howard, the pious chief of this phil- would be in no sense a sectional conflict; it | We have received the following communication from anthropic Bureau, rushes to the defence of his would present to the country and the world the Col. Wm. Lamb, agent for the Liverpool line of Steamers subordinates are enough to ground a suspicion aspect of a majority of the people insisting upon at Norfolk, Va., which explains the cause of the non-aragainst him. At least it evinces that he was fully their right to control the Government as against rival of the Steamship Epherus, for some time expected at against him. At least it evinces that he was runy aware of the "irregularities" existing in his department. His coarse and unchristian denuncia- We do not bring this matter forward now for the the expectation of shipping freight direct: tions of the people of the South, brutal rehashes purpose of discussing the merits of the question of the indecent and monstrous slanders of dis- that would thus arise. But the contingency is too credited Radical letter-writers break with impo- probable to be wisely ignored. No prudent or tent rage against the Giberaltar erected by Genpatriotic man will blindly rush into complications timent respecting the direct trade enterprise.

We trust, however, that when it is known that the de-

### Stamp Duties.

Desirous to obtain proper instruction for the benefit of the public, as well as for our especial information, we applied, several days ago, to Mr. L. G. Ester, Internal Revenue Collector here, for the information desired. That gentleman applied to Washington for instructions in the matter, and he has politely furnished the same to us. to be used as we may deem proper. Believing the matter of some importance to many persons throughout the South, we transfer the papers to our columns, which will be found as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 22d, 1866. Sir: - I reply to your letter of May 14th: That to de termine the stamp duty required for a deed given in 1863, the consideration of which was paid in Confederate money, the value of the consideration in United States currency, at the time of execution, should be estimated as the basis of computation,
In answer to your question with regard to the manner of affixing the proper stamps, Circular No. 43 is herewith

inclosed, which gives the desired information. Very Respectfully, D. C. WHITEMAN, Mr. L. G. Ester, Collector, Wilmington, N. C.

[Circular No. 43.1

In Relation to Stamping Instruments Issued Without Stamps, or Insufficiently Stamped. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,)

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, March 16, 1866. The first Internal Revenue Act took effect, so far as reated to stamp duties, October 1, 1862. Instruments exe uted and delivered prior to that date, though they may be recorded afterwards, are not chargeable with stamp

If any instrument subject to stamp duty was issued afer October 1, 1862, and prior to August 1, 1864, unstamp ed, or insufficiently stamped, the appropriate stamp may be affixed in the presence of the Court, Register, or Re-

Any instrument issued since August 1, 1864, unstamped or insufficiently stamped, may be stamped by the Collector upon payment for the proper stamp, and of a penalty of fifty dollars; and where the amount of the stamp duty exceeds tifty dollars, on payment also of interest on said the distorted evidence of negroes who have been flattered into conduct at variance with their own flattered into conduct at variance with their own leaves the conduct at variance with th twelve calendar months from its issue, the Collector is authorized to remit the penalty, provided it shall appear to

> ty, and without willful design to evade or delay the payment of stamp duty. lar months, the penalty and interest must be paid to the era during the passage, and 28 are now sick on board. Collector before he can render it valid by affixing the ap-

son of accident, mistake, inadvertence, or urgent necessi

ioner has no power to remit this penalty. Deputy Collectors, unless acting as Collectors under ec. 39, have no authority to affix stamps or remit penalies under section 158. The stamp to be affixed to any instrument is that re-

quired by the law existing at the time when the instru-ment was made, signed, and issued. When an instrument is properly stamped under either said sections, the stamping relates back to the time when the instrument was issued, and renders it from the beginning as valid to all intents and purposes as if it had been duly stamped when made, signed, and issued. The whole amount of penalties paid to Collectors for validating unstamped instruments should be returned on

deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United

The Convention.

# E. A. ROLLINS,

The Convention, as will be seen by a perusal of the proceedings of yesterday, remarks the Raleigh upon a course of legislation and Constitution-

Among other features of importance, it will be perceived that Mr. Moore, on behalf of the Com-

There is a probability that Mr. Caldwell's resolutions of amnesty will be adopted, with a condition that their provisions shall extend to all acts committed by Confederate or United States offieers, acting under orders, prior to the termination of hostilities. In this shape, we should be pleased to see the resolutions pass. Their application to that class of persons are already protected by General Orders from the War Department.

An ordinance was introduced, providing that no future public appropriations shall be made by the Legislature, unless by the vote of a majority of all the members thereof, coupled with other restrictions. The proposed ordinance was ably advocated by Messrs. Eaton, Winston and Brown, and opposed by Messrs. Love, of Jackson, Caldwell, of Burke, and Logan.

This ordinance suggests, in our estimation, a wise protection against extravagant appropriations of the public money. Too many precaufranking, public documents, seeds from the Agri- tions cannot well be thrown around this branch of

> "Iota," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun under date of the 27th inst., writes of matters and things in that city as follows:

The surmise that the radicals in Congress would ssail the Secretary of the Treasury on account of to ill health. Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, was his adhesion to the President's policy of conciliation was soon verified. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the radical leader, sounded the charge on Saturday against Mr. McCulloch, and his party was expected to follow. The House did not, however, see the propriety at the time of abolishing a constitutional provision by a clause in a revenue bill, at the dictation of their leader. Therefore, Mr. Stevens will renew the attempt, at another time, to take from the Secretary or the President all appointing power that they may have under the constitution. Mr. Morrill exhibited a commendable desire to banish party politics and topics from the consideration of the revonue bill. The Republican Senate will resent and punish the refractory cabinet ministers in some other way-that is, by rejecting nominations for office, and withholding pay from appointees until of 45,000 bushels; new No. 1 Milwaukie at \$2 15@\$2 23their nomination shall be confirmed. Perhaps

No. 2, \$2 07. Corn dull and lower—sales of 98,000 bushels

at 82@83 cents. Pork heavy; Mess \$30 50. Lard firm at

Domination of the State, all have exhibited a

Democratic nominees? Now suppose their votes, thirty-seven. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Willey, and Mr. together with those of Northern States that may Stewart will probably support the new plan, vote the Democratic ticket, constitute a majority though the last named Senator would prefer his of the Electoral College--what will be the result? own. The new scheme will base representation It may be said their votes will not be counted .- on voters, omit the third section which deprives Congress, containing only Northern members -- citizens of the right of voting for four years, and If there were not positive proofs of the correct- the South not being represented in it—will reject provide that ex-rebels shall not be eligible to ness of the various charges contained against them. Will that rejection be accepted by the State or Federal office. If the radical extremists, certain officials in charge of the Freedmen's Bu-country? Will the mass of the Southern people, to the number of five or six, support this or some reau in this State, their very great restlessness or the mass of the Democratic party in the North, ac- similar plan, they will carry it by two-thirds. The and uneasiness under them would warrant a reaquiesce in it? And would not such resistance be Senators, in caucus, it is said, considered the submost menacing to the peace of the country ?- ject of a recess of Congress, and decided that it

MESSES. EDITORS :- It is much to be regretted, that the delay of the arrival of the British Steamship, "Ephesus," at Norfolk, has produced so serious collaps in public sen-

lay was providential, that the confidence necessary to insure the success of the scheme will be restored. While the steamer was struggling in the storms of April, her steampipe was burst, and she was blown to the Augres Islands; and putting in at St. Michaels, the damage, was repaired, and she reached Boston on the 20th inst., and will be in the port of Norfolk early this week.

We hope that those who hold freights, (particularly naval stores) will forward them to Norfolk within the next two weeks, and thus secure the success of an entere, which must result largely to the benefit of N. C. and Virginia.

## Yours Respectfully.

ple.]

RELIEVED .- We learn that Majs. C. I. Wickersham and J. C. Mann, of the Freedman's Bureau have been relieved from duty at this point and are now awaiting further orders. Who their successors are we have been unable to

WHIRLWIND .- We learn from Mr. Simon T. Craig, that severe whirlwind passed over the plantation occupied by him, about 6 miles below this place, on the Cape Fear to the qualification of members of the House of River (known as W. D. Smith's place) about 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon last. Although it lasted but a very short time much destruction was caused. In its mad career it uprooted some fifty or more fruit trees, blew down the brick chimney of an out-house, unroofed a stable and threw down many panels of fencing.

Considerable damage was also done to the crops, which will in a measure require replanting.

The damage thus caused will require an expenditure of a great deal of time and the outlay of a considerable sum of money, to make the necessary repairs.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

WEST POINT, May 30. the Chapel of the Academy. His remains will be interred | Convention assembled, and it is hereby declared in the West Point Cemetery.

### Health of Mr. Davis. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.

lying down several times.

Arrival of the Peruvian from Liverpool... More Cholera Death of Dr. Henry G. Cox.

NEW YORK, May 30, P. M. The steamship Peruvisa has arrived at Sandy Hook They will be transferred to the hospital ship.

Dr. Henry G. Cox, an eminent physician, died to-day of

### Inauguration of Gen. Burnside. PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30.

Mai. General Burnside was inaugurated as Governor of Rhode Island yesterday.

# From Washington.

have been sent to Mexico, and that none will be sent. The National colors are at half-mast from the State Department and other public buildings, in respect to the

Official orders respecting the death of General Scott and the honors to be paid to his memory have been issued by the different Departments. A large number of the most distinguished officers in the military service have been Sentinel of the 29th inst., has fully embarked detailed to attend his funeral at West Point on Friday next. The different Departments, Custom Houses, &c., will all be closed on that day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

General Grant announces the death of General Scott in General Orders, in which he says :- "As the vigor of his mittee, submitted a re-written Constitution of the life, whether in peace or in war, had been devoted to the service of the country he loved so well, so in his age his States our amendments made thereto; they conand esteen which was received by few, and is the highest any participation in making the laws or imposing eward a nation can give. His memory will never fade As a testimony of respect the officers will wear the badge of mourning for six months, on the left arm and on the the hilt of the sword."

The clerical force of the Treasury Department are engaged in receiving transfers of deposits of disbursing of-

# Congress

SENATE. - The reconstruction resolutions were taken up / the rebellion, I do not know. If no member can and various attempts made by the minority to modify the different sections, but every one were voted down. Pending the consideration of the third section the Sen-

In the House the bill restoring the States lately in insurrection to their political rights was taken up and several speeches made, but no final action was had. to consider suitable measures to testify proper respect to produce the desired harmony.

the memory of Gen. Scott.

# Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 30. The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Maryland met to-day. Bishop Whitingham was not present, owing present at the opening service.

### Important Decision. NEW YORK, May 30-P. M.

Judge Nelsov, of the Supreme Court, delivered a decision to-day in the case of a prisoner in the Albany penitentiary. He says that the trial of a civilian in time of peace by Court Martial is illegal and the conviction void.

Lass of a Steamer and Nine Lives,

### BAVANNAH, May 29, 1866. The steamer Oak, bound from Hawkinsville to Savannah,

was burned last night near Wilmington Island. Nne lives and 575 bales of cotton were lost.

### Markets. New York, May 30-P. M.

Cotton has a declining tendency-sales of 700 bales at 39@41 cents. Flour is steady -sales of 13,000 bbls.; Southern is firmer-sales of 500 bbls. Wheat unchanged-sales

Says Seward to Johnson, great dangers I sec, We've factions run mad, and traitors to brave us, From evils at hand, and the evils to be, Do you think that this speech-making Congress will save us?

Says Johnson, Good sir, wonders never will cease, Strange things will fall out to please or appal us, Though Rome was once saved by the cackling of geese "Tis a fate, I opine, that never will befall us.

### STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

FRIDAY, May 25th, 1866. The Convention met at 10 A. M.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. Willey presented a petition from one Thos. D. Fleury, of Chowan county, praying to be relieved from pedlar's tax for the year 1865. Read conflict of jurisdiction, should be avoided, I reand referred to the committee on Finance. Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution to raise

committee of five to examine the Stay Law passed by the General Assembly, with a view to its amendment. Lies over one day under rule. Mr. Grissom, a resolution authorizing the Sec-

the same number of the acts of the late Legislature, for the use of the members of the Convention. The rules were suspended and this resolution passed its several readings. Mr. Caldwell of Burke, introduced "an ordinance to grant a general amnesty and pardon to

all persons guilty of violating the criminal laws of to be printed. the State of North Carolina, except those guilty of Mr. Foy (by leave) introduced "an ordinance capital felonies.'

Mr. Phillips, an ordinance for calling a Convention in 1871. Mr. Harris, of Guilford, an ordinance to amend the 33rd section of the Constitution. [Proposes

the election of Justices of the Peace by the peo-

Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance to provide for the execution of decrees of the Supreme Court made at Morganton.

Passed 1st reading.

This ordinance passed its several readings, under a suspension of the rules. the qualifications of voters for municipal officers on yesterday. in the cities and incorporated towns of North Carolina. On motion of Mr. Moore, the rules were table.

readings. Mr. Stephenson, an ordinance to change the time of holding the Court of Pleas and Quarter

Sessions of Alexander County. Mr. Furches, an ordinance to amend section 6th of the Constitution of North Carolina, with regard Commons. Mr. Furches, an ordinance to amend article 1st,

section 3rd, clause 1st, of the amended Constitution of North Carolina, with regard to qualification of Senators. On motion of Mr. Furches, these ordinances

were referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. Mr. Moore, of Wake, a resolution concerning public appropriations for the Chatham Railroad

Company. On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, the name of Gen. Sam'l F. Patterson, of Caldwell county, was substituted for that of R. L. Patterson (re

signed) on the committee on the War Debt. Mr. Buxton, "an ordinance in relation to im prisonment for debt," as follows: "Be it declared and ordained by the delegate The funeral of Gen. Scott will take place on Friday, at of the people of the State of North Carolina in

and ordained by the authority of the same, That no person shall ever be imprisoned for debt." Mr. Furches: An ordinance to amend section 3rd, clause 3rd, amended constitution, with re-Mrs. Davis has left here to rejoin her husband at For- gard to free persons of color. (With the proposed tress Monroe. Her departure has been hastened by ad- amendment, the clause would read thus "No free vices received from Dr. Cooper, that Jefferson Davis was negro, free mulatto, or free peason of mixed blood reduced to such physical prostration that he is unable to descending from negro ancestors, to the fourth take his daily walk across the plat of the Fortress without generation inclusive, though an ancestor of each generation may have been a white person) shall either vote for or be members of the Senate or

> tee on Constitutional Amendments. The Convention proceeded to consider the unfinished business of its first session: A preamble and resolutions in relation to legislation upon private debts contracted during the war; an ordinance to abolish slavery in North Carolina, and an ordinance to protect freedmen

House of Commons." Referred to the commit-

from the evils of intemperance, were severally read and laid on the table. The following message was received from His Excellency Governor Worth:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF N. C., ) RALEIGH, May 25, 1866.

Gentlemen of the Convention :- Since your adournment last October, nothing has come to my knowledge touching our position in reference t the Federal Government, which is not a matter of public history. At your previous session you made the amendments to the constitution and passed the ordinances believed to be necessary to complete reconciliation with the United States, and our restoration to national fraternity. Although our people, with remarkable unanimity, yielded their assent to your action, and were ready, without any exception within my knowledge, to acknowledge their allegiance to the United States and to obey the laws and constitution thereof, we have been grievously disappointed by the rejection of our members from the Congress of the Nation. This rejection has not been placed on sions of Stanly county." The rules were suspendthe ground of any irregularity in their election or ed, and the ordinance passed its several readings, qualification. The Congress recognizes the existence of the State Government to the extent of to change the time of holding the Court of Pleas incorporating into the constitution of the United and Quarter Sessions of Alexander county," introtinue to govern and to tax us, without allowing us the national taxes. The Congress has been sitting some five months, without prescribing any terms | State. on which it is proposed to recognize our admisbe as loyal as any men in the United States; every be printed. one of whom labored to preserve the Union till hostilities had actually commenced, and every one General Assembly from conferring appointment; United States officers, however, is unnecessary, as nicers from the National Banks to the U. S. Treasury and of whom has renewed or is ready to renew his oath upon members thereof. of fidelity to the Government of the United

> Whether any one of them could conscientiously swear that he never aided or sympathized with be received from the States lately in rebellion, without taking the Congressional test-oath, it will amount to our practical disfranchisement.

ate adjourned. There seems to be no doubt, from the It was presumed, when you adjourned in Octounanimity of the Republicans to-day, that it will pass by ber last, that, by this time, the Union would have amendments. a two-thirds vote in the shape reported by the Republican | been fully restored, or that Congress would have have made known any further requirements, I have no information which warrants me in

making any suggestions to you as to any further tors &c., to the people, were laid on the table. Both Houses have instructed their Military Committees action which you may properly take, tending to Let us so act as to retain our self-respect-and

to give to our late enemies no just grounds for continued ill will against us. National prosperity cannot be restored until real reconciliation and definitely postponed, the General Assembly havconcord shall be established. If bitterness is to ing already taken action in the premises. be continued, let all of us strive to co-operate with the President in his patriotic plans, and refrain laid on the table. from giving any just excuse for the continuance of such feeling, and hope that the day is not distant when the Northern people shall be satisfied that table.

An ordinance quantying voters for State officers pardon to all persons guilty of violating the criminal laws of the State of North Carolin a, except to those guilty of capital felonies, was post on its 2nd reading. we profess, as well as public policy, demand mutual forgiveness and reconciliation.

I commend his recommendations to your favorable consideration, In consequence of the order of the President of

the United States, relieving the Provisional Governor, I entered on the discharge of my duties of civil Governor, in conformity with your ordinance, as an amendment thereto. on the 28th December last. I had to encounter some irregularities growing out of the transition. But, with the universal desire of the people to rethemselves in putting into action the machinery of civil government in the State.

In my official correspondence and intercourse Sensible and Well-Timed Questions.

The New York Times should be heeded by the Radicals when it puts such questions as the following to them. None more important could occupy the attention of the thinking men of the Country:

Mr. Stevens gained his entire object by taking an opportunity to denounce the Secretary, and thus denounce the Secretary, and thus reposed in him.

The Convention refused to lay on the table and with Brevet and the mending to the convention of the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend-out the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend-out the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend-out the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend-out the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend-out the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend-out the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend-out the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend-out the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend-out the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend-out the discharge of our respective duties, and a discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend-out the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend-out the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend-out the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend-out the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend-out the discharge of ou with the Executive officers of the United States

this State, that he would gladly transfer to the nays be ordered. civil courts of the State full jurisdiction in all structions, on account of certain provisions and day next.

eral Assemby, passed at the late session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act concerning

tion. Hence, I had not intended, until your call of yesterday, to submit any message whatever.retary of State to furnish 120 copies of the acts of Having the fullest confidence in your wisdom, I the General Assembly for the years of 1864-5, and would not obtrude my views or wishes upon you.

May God guide your counsels to results benefi-

cial to our unhappy country. JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina. On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, the mes-

sage and accompanying documents were ordered for the relief of the people of North Carolina, who

have sustained losses by the war."

Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance repealing the provisoes of section 9, of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act concerning negroes and persons of color, or of mixed blood," and for other purposes.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance repealing section eleven of an act entitled "an act concern ing negroes and persons of color or of mixed

On motion of Mr. Clark, the Convention took Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance concerning up his resolution to adjourn sine die, introduced Mr. Grissom moved to lay the resolution on the

On this question the yeas and nays were ordered suspended and the ordinance passed its several on motion of Mr. Clark The resolution was laid on the table as follows:

YEAS .- Alexander, Allen, Baines, Beam, Bell, Bingham Bradley, Brickell, Bryan, Buxton, Bynum, Caldwell, o Burke, Dickey, Eaton, Ellis, Faulkner, Furches, Gahagan Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Grissom, Harriss, of Guilford Jackson, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce Joyner, King, Lash, Logan, Love, of Chatham, Love, of Jackson, Lyon, McCauley, McCorkle, McDonald, of Moore, McGehee, McIvor, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Poarsall, Phillips, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnson, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Thompson, Williams and Wilson.—61.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bagley, Barrow, Berry, Burgin, Clark, Conigland, Cowper, Dockery, Ferebee, Foy, Gilliam, Howard, Jarvis, Johnston, Manly, McKoy, of Sampson, Mebane, Murphy, Odom, Patterson, Person, Polk, Rumley, Simmons, Smith, of Aoson, Spencer, of Hyde, Willey, Winburne, Winston and Wright.—30. The Convention resumed the calender of the

An ordinance to provide for Homesteads, on its second reading, was referred, on motion of Mr. Faulkner, to a select committee of five.

The President constituted this committee as follows, viz: Messrs. Faulkner, Dockery, Grissom, Winburne and Foy. Mr. Phillips (by leave) introduced the follow

ing resolution: Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed by the President, with instructions to report, as soon as practicable, an ordinance calling a Convention of the people North Carolina in the year 1871, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State, and in connection therewith a resolution for the adjournment of the present

Mr. Phillips moved a suspension of the rules and urged the immediate passage of the resolu-Mr. Settle opposed the resolution.

The motion to suspend the rules was withdrawn after discussion. The following resolutions were introduced by . Moore, of Wake, a resolution in favor

By Mr. Thompson, a resolution to appoint a second assistant door-keeper. By Mr. Manly, a resolution to abrogate the order requiring all ordinances and resolutions introduced in the Convention to be printed. This resolution was adopted under a suspension of the

of W. H. Harrison.

By Mr. Odom, a resolution in relation to a recess and final adjournment of the Convention. On motion of Mr. Settle, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY, May 26, 1866. The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock,

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hudson, of the Episcopal Methodist Church. and mileage of the officers and members of the The Journal of yesterday was read and ap-

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, introduced "An ordinance to amend the charter of the Governor's Creek Transportation and Mining Company.' Mr. McCorkle, "An ordinance to alter the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Ses-

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, "An ordinance duced yesterday was taken up. This ordinance also passed its several readings. Mr. Buxton introduced an ordinance to provide

We have elected men whom we believe to tion on the basis of representation. Ordered to

Mr. McCorkle, an ordinance prohibiting the

UNFINISHED BUSINESS "An ordinance for the relief of the people of North Carolina, who have sustained losses by the vontion. Adopted under a suspension of the motion of Mr. Foy, to a select committee of seren. On motion of Mr. Allen, an ordinance in relaeral Assembly, (introduced at the last session,) was referred to the Committee on Constitutional

been fully restored, or that Congress would have defined its policy of restoration. Neither event has occurred. Neither the President nor Congress solution looking to an amendment of the Constitution so as to give the election of Judges, Solici-A resolution to raif a committee to inquire and

report as to the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary in the State, was read and adopted. Afresolution of inquiry relative to the Piedmont Railroad and the State's interest therein was in-An ordinance in relation to Public Roads was

An ordinance qualifying voters for State officers nance to amend an act of the General Assembly

I herewith inclose a communication from the rules of pleading therein," commonly known as inserting first of January 1866," as the time to to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the I herewith inclose a communication from the rules of pleading therein, commonly anown as inserting first of January 1800, as the time Public Treasurer, suggesting certain amendments "the Stay Law." Referred to a select committee which the proposed amnesty should I extend. Re-An ordinance to levy a tax for the support of pauper freedmen, was indefinitely postponed.

session, was read, whereupon Mr. Phillips moved the resolutions offered by himself on yesterday, Mr. Moore, of Wake, could not see the logic of proposing an amendment to a matter that was not before the Convention. The resolution referred only to the former session, was left among its effect of the clerk because it in the defendants belonged, shall also be exempted from the defendants belonged, shall also be exempted from the defendants belonged, shall also be exempted from the defendants belonged. store order, no serious difficulties have presented only to the former session, was left among its efhad been left on file. He was not unwilling to

consider the resolution offered by the gentleman

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to lay the amendchief supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau in ment on the table, and asked that the year and

Mr. Caldwell withdrew this motion temporarily, matters relating to freedmen, but that he feels Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved that the resolution embarrassed in doing so, consistent with his in- and amendment he made a special order for Tues-

conflicting constructions of the act of the Gen- Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, renewed the motion to lay the amendment on the table.

General Assembly, entitled "an act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood."

His difficulties are understood to grow out of the 9th and 11th sections of the bill. As it is very desirable that the civil courts shall mete out uniform justice to all, white and black, according to law, and that all cause of dissatisfaction, as to the conflict of jurisdiction, should be avoided, I recommend the subject to your consideration.

My relations to your body, as I conceive, do not warrant me submitting any recommendation whatever in reference to the scope of your action prevailed as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Baines, Baker, Beam, Bell, Bingham, Bradley, Brooks, Bryan, Burgin, Buxton, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Dickey, Dockery, Ellis, Faulkner, Furches, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, Gilliam, Godwin, Grissom, Harris, of G., Harris, of R., Haynes, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Jones, of D., Jones, of Hender, Son, Joyee, King, Lash, Logan, Love, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, McIvor, N. A. McLean, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wake, Pool, Rush, S

Ward, williams and wilson—os.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Bagley, Barrow, Berry, Brickell,
Clark, Conigland, Cowper, Eaton, Ferebee, Foy Howard,
Jarvis, Johnston, Joyner, Manly, McKoy of Sampson, Mc Gehee, McRae, Mebane, Murphy, Odom, Pearsall, Perkins, Person, Phillips, Polk, Rumley, Russell, Simmons, Smith of Anson, Spencer, of Hyde, Spencer, of Montgomery, Willey, Winburne, Winston and Wright.—37.

An ordinance entitled "A relief ordinance" proposing to suspend the collection of interests on debts, &c.,) was laid on the table. A resolution for the relief of disabled soldier

was indefinely postponed. An ordinance to authorize the election of two members of the House of Commons for the county of Moore, was indefinitely postponed.

An ordinance concerning debts of the State to be hereafter contracted, was made the special or. der for Monday next, at 12 o'clock, M. An ordinance amending the Constitution on the basis of representation, (on 2nd reading) was made the special order for Wednesday next, on motion

of Mr. Logan. A resolution appointing Jas. Page, of Randolph Assistant Doorkeeper, was rejected on second read

ing. Yeas 29, nays 58.

Mr. Polk, by leave, introduced the following resolution. Resolved. That this Convention will not consider order nances or other matters of a legislative character, except such as may have been, or may be, recommended by His Excellency, the Governor, but will confine its action to nestions of Constitutional reform.

Mr. McDonald, of Moore, (by leave) a resolution declaring what has been done, and appointing a committee to ascertain what is necessary to be done to restore the State to the Federal Union. Mr. Conigland, a resolution in relation to un

finished business of the last session, [to the effect that such business shall only be taken up on spec ial motion.] Adopted under a suspension of the

The President appointed the following Com-

mittees: ON THE STAY LAW. Messrs. Howard, McRae, Pool, Adams, Settle Grissom and Wilson.

ON MR. FOY'S ORDINANCE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE Messrs. Foy, Clark, Lyon, McDonald, of Moore. Harris, of Guilford, Johnson and Dickey.

ON THE RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO ESTABLISHING A PENITENTIARY, ETC. Messrs. McIvor, Dockery, Alexander, Gahagan

The Convention then adjourned until ten o'clock. A. M., on Monday next. From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Monday, May 28. The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presby terian Church. The Journal of yesterday was read and ap

proved. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McIver, from the committee appointed to inquire and report as to the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary, submitted a report to the effect, that in view of the recent action of the General Assembly, and the finances of the State. it would be inexpedient at this time to action in the premises. The Committee asked to

be discharged. The report was concurred in. Mr. Moore, of Wake, from the Committee ap pointed to collate and re-write the Constitution of the State, reported the amended Constitution which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Logan introduced a resolution to raise committee of seven, to take into consideration the subject of a circulating medium, for the people of the State, and report by ordinance or otherwise. Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Messrs. F. B. Satterthwaite (Pitt) and Jno.

Richardson (Bladen) delegates elect to fill varien

cies, appeared and were qualified.

Mr. McLaughlin, a resolution to change the manner of settling with Executors, Administra-Mr. Polk, a resolution reducing the per dien

Mr. Henry, an ordinance in relation to dobt incurred by the counties in aid of the rebellion. Mr. Jones, of Davidson, a resolution concerning salaries and fees. (Proposes to raise a comittee of five to consider the propriety of ar ing an act passed by the late Legislature, entitle

Salaries and Fees." Mr. Hodge, an ordinance to estab authentication and record. Mr. Russell, an or mance por

tion of Clerks and sheriffs. cerning the ele Mr. Rumlan an ordina Oceanic Hook and Ladder Company, of the town of Beaufort. (On intro) Company, or the definition of the desired Mr. Buxton introduced an ordinance to provide of Beautort. On heavy and under this ordinance, Mr. Rumley stated, that a logislative chair sthe ordinance was purely of a legislative chare ster, he thought the Legisla Mr. Love, an ordinance to amend the Constituture was the proper body to act upon it, but as such ordinances vere coming before the Conven

tion daily, he falt bound to introduce this.) Mr. Faulkr er, from the committee on Home steads, reported an ordinance to amend the Con stitution Po a s to provide homesteads. Mr. Pnillaps, a resolution to have an abstract of the census of 1860 printed for the use of the Con-

".dr. Polk, a resolution concerning evening se tion to the qualification of members of the Ger- and after the 29th instant, hold evening session stons. [Proposing that the Convention, from commencing at half past four o'clock P. M., daily. On motion of Mr. Polk, the rules were suspens d. Sundry amendments were offened.

On motion of Mr. Henry, the resolutions were laid on the table. Mr. Winburne, an ordinance to seet re the rights of the citizens of North Carolina in the e navigable rivers of the State. Mr. Pool, a resolution to pay the com missioners appointed to report to the General Assembly on

the subject of Freedmen. Referred, or a motion of

Mr. Pool, to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Wright. for the committee, to which was referred the communication of the 1 ublic Treas urer, reported "an ordinance in relation to the act of the General Assembly entitled ' Revenue. UNFINISHED BUSINESS. Au ordinance to grant a general a mnesty and

reading. Mr. Jones, of Henderson, moved to amend, by striking out the words "first of Ma; 7, 1865," and

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, urged the passage of the ordinance, as a measure of compremise, to allay A resolution of adjournment, offered at the last

the bitterness and ill feeling which in various sections of the State had grown out of the Mr. McCorkle moved to amend the ordina

Mr. Faulkner moved to lay the ordinance on

Winston—39.
NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, A Ben, Bagley, Baker, Barrot

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, A. Ben, Bagley, Baker, Barrow-Beam, Bell, Berry, Bingham, Bradley, Brickell, Brown, Burgin, Buxton, Caldwell, of Burke, Conigland, Dick, Dockery, Eaton, Ferebee, Garrett, Gilliam, Godwin, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce, Joyner, King, Love, of Jackson, McCanicy, McCorkle, McKoy, of Sampson, McGehee, McIvor, N. A. McLean, Nat. McLean, Mc Laughlin, McRae, Mebanc,

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the mo.

Hyde, Spencer, of Montgomery, Stephe Ward, William, Wilson and Wright—65.

amendment were referred to a select committee of

instructing an inquiry by the Finance committee endeavored to make his escape into a bed-room in relation to certain provisions of the Revenue Law. Adopted.

ON CALENDAR.

A resolution of inquiry concerning State approwas adopted. An ordinance in relation to impristo the committee on Constitutional Amendment, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake.

Ordinaces on 2nd reading, introduced by Mr. Moore, of Wake, to amend "an act of the General Assembly concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood," were referred, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, to a select com-

on motion, laid on the table.

A resolution in favor of W. H. Harrison, on sesecond reading, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. McLaughlin.

### SPECIAL ORDER.

An ordinance concerning debts of the State to be hereafter contracted, on second reading .-This ordinance declares that the General Assemby shall make no bill making an appropriation of amblic moneys, or raising loans on the faith and eredit of the State, unless the bill making such appropriation, or raising such loan, shall have passed three readings on three several days in each House of the General Assembly, and received in each House the votes of a majority of the whole number of members. It further requires a record of yeas and nays upon the passage of such bill in either House.

amended, by inserting a provision that the yeas says: and nays on such bill shall be recorded on each reading in each House.

Mr. Love moved to amend by adding the following proviso:

Provided, That this requirement shall not be applica-ble to works of internal improvement already chartered r in progress of construction.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Eaton and Winston urged the passage of the ordinance. and Messrs. Logan, Love and Caldwell of Burke. opposed it, the latter moved that the amendment laid on the table.

The Convention refused to lay on the tableveas 39; navs 58.

Mr. Brown addressed the Convention in support of the ordinance. The question recurring on Mr. Love's amend-

ment, on motion of Mr. Henry, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

### STATE NEWS.

We are glad to learn that according to previous notice, as published in the Banner, a large portion of the Physicians of the county met at the office of Drs. Whitehead and Henderson on last Tuesday, for the purpose of re-organizing the "Rowan County Medical Society." This organiwation we think beneficial, both to the citizen and the physician. The County Societies are auxiliary to the State Medical Society, which meets in Raleigh, June 5th.—Salisbury Banner.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—We learn from the Old North State, of Salisbury, that Colonel Cilley, who he thought it desirable or even practicable to ophas as acceptably as possible, consistent with the nature of his position, discharged the duties of competitors, and hence nobody is willing to bethe Bureau in several counties of Western North come a martyr to gratify the ex-Governor's (your Carolina, and to whose honesty and efficiency readers well know whom I mean) hatred of a suc-Generals Steedman and Fullerton bore such high testimony, will, under General Ruger, superintend its affairs generally throughout the State.

We are glad to chronicle this fact. If we are to have the Bureau, it is gratifying to know that its operations will be conducted under the auspices of a gentleman who has exhibited the tact, judgment and forbearance ascribed to Colonel Cilley. Ral. Sentinel, 26th.

Dying.—We learn that Mr. Gus. Carman, of visitors were also present. wounded on Tuesday night, by a party of robbers, was struck by four bullets, one in breast, one in accounts.

P. S.—It is rumored, as we go to press, that Mr. Carman is dead. - Newb. Com.

AN UNNATURAL NEPHEW. - In 1857, Mrs. Margatet Strange, of this city, and relict of the late Hon. Robert Strange, sent to her nephew, Samuel H. Kerfoot, in Chicago, \$3,500 to invest for her. He borrowed it himself, giving his bond secured by mortgage for its re-payment. At the end of the war, Mrs. Strange having died in the early part of it, her administrator, the bond being long overdue, filed a bill to foreclose the mortgage. The affectionate nephew pleaded that Mrs. Strange was up to the time of her death an active supporter of the "rebellion," and that the adminstrator had been a "rebel." On demurrer, the plea was overruled, and judgment given for Mrs. Strange's executor for \$6,000. - Raleigh Sentinel.

GUILFORD COUNTY.—The Justices for this countv have imposed the following taxes for the year: Fifteen cents on each \$100 valuation of real estate; one dollar and fifty cents on each poll; and the same proportion, one-and-a-half to one of State tax, on all other subjects listed by the Justices. It was estimated that this assessment would raise between eight and ten thousand dollars for the county-all of which will be required for the support of the poor and other necessary county expenses.

The Wardens of the Poor, already appointed, were directed to take charge of the colored poor, and authorized, at their discretion, to erect suitable buildidgs on the poor house land, for keeping that class of paupers.

Rev. C. H. Wiley has been appointed Superin-

tendent of Common Schools for the county. Dr. D. C. Mebane, a prominent and excellent

citizen, died on Wednesday last. An idiotic child, in Guilford, was found last Saturday morning, on her father's plantation, partially buried and with her throat cut. The Coroner was summoned, and after investigation the inquest rendered a verdict that the child came to her death at the hands of one Elias Ledbetter.— The murdered child was only twelve years of age, and the accused is but nineteen. He has been arrested and committed to jail.—Sentinel, 6th inst.

We are a little curious to know what the editor of the Salisbury (N. C.) Banner means by the following, which we extract from a late editorial in

About a twelve month ago, a shoulder-strapped ass, who was forced upon us, as censor, when constant braying was as grating upon the ear as it was insulting to decency and good breeding—would frequently fill a whole column with vulgar wit, with a view to ridicule the lofty character of ex-President Davis, and fix upon him the base and unmitigated petticoat-falsehood." Is it possible that he was compelled, by military

power, to submit to the filling of his paper with matter selected by a United States employee, forced on him in the capacity of a censor?

Let us have the facts. There are some curious ones to be told of Virginia management, but nothing so original as that.

Between Freedmen's officers, Northern clergymen and the military, North Carolina appears to have been specially cursed-probably to balance the blessing she received in having Holden for Provisional Governor.—Petersburg Index.

J. Emory Round, writing from Brooklyn, N. Y., The President has approved the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The aggregate amount for inpropriation bill. The aggregate amount for inpropriation bill. The saggregate amount for inpropriation bill.

Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Murphy, Odom, Patterson, Pearsall, Perkins, Person, Phillips, Polk, Pool, Rumley, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Hyde, Spencer, of Montgomery, Stephenson, Thompson, Mollicon, residing on the railroad, thirteen miles Mr. McIver, (by leave) introduced a resolution the robbers entered, and as they came in Mr. M. twenty-three skirmishes, not including the "rows" that contained his arms; but these two caught him and placed their pistols to his head and demanded silence and to be shown to his valuables. At this moment his father-in-law, an old gentleman named priations for the Chatham Rail Road Company Bynum, hearing the confusion going on below, came down stairs, and as he did so the robbers onment for debt was referred on second reading started to run. But before they got out, Mr. Byrevolve. Mr. Bynum was prevented from shooting again by Mr. Mallison's being in the way. lifted him over the fence, where he died. None of the neighbors could recognize the dead negro, An ordinance calling a Convention in 1871, and nor could Marshal Whitly, of this city, who went a resolution to raise a committee on the subject of to the scene of the tragedy Saturday morning. adjournment, introduced by Mr. Phillips, were, It is supposed he belonged to an organized robbing party that are frequently on the rampage below here. After taking the wounded man away The house is literally riddled with bullet holes, and in two windows there is scarcely a pane of glass left. Mr. Mallison's family secured themselves while the firing was going on by laying flat on the floor in an upper room of the building.— The firing was so loud and continuous that the neighbors for miles around were alarmed. The neighborhood militia turned out but they arrived too late to be of any assistance to the besieged or even to arrest any of the robbers.

Newbern Commercial. NATIONAL BANK.—We learn, from the Tarboro' Southerner, that the Hon. R. R. Bridgers, with others, has in contemplation the establishment of On motion of Mr. Eaton, the ordinance was a National Bank in that town. The Southerner

> "There is nothing more needed in our community, than Banking facilities at this time, and no community in the State has better prospects for making an investment of the kind pay. The freedmen of our county are discharging their obligations with the best possible feeling. The employers are in fine spirits; they have planted liberally, and crops, notwithstanding the cool weather, are very promising. All we need or what we do need is some circuting medium in our midst to keep us going till our crops are harvested.

CHARLOTTE.—A handsome and commodious Methodist Church is in progress of construction in Charlotte. It was commenced previously to the war, but its completion was impracticable in the distracted condition of affairs. Its near completion is owing to the energetic efforts of the pastor, Rev. W. C. Power. Mr. Power, by the as. way, was chaplain of the 14th North Carolina Troops during the war, and discharged all the duties of that responsible position with a fidelity and usefulness that earned for him the title of the 'model Chaplain." He deserved it richly.

GOVERNOR WORTH.—A correspondent of the Old North State, writing from this city, and giving an account of the proceedings of the Convention,

"To-day the Governor sent in a message which I hear highly spoken of, but your correspondent will not trouble you with the subjects of which it treats, as it will be published to-morrow. By the by, I called on his Excellency yesterday; he is in fine health, works like a Turk, and is immensely popular. I do not believe anybody will be rash enough to oppose him for further gubernatorial honors. I have as yet to hear the first man say pose the present incumbent. He will distance all cessor.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—This body, after a four days session, closed its business on Saturday night last. We regret that our young friend, whose reports of the first two days brought us under obigations to him, failed to furnish us, according o promise, with the last two days proceedings. The attendance of delegates during the Convenion was larger than anticipated. Quite a number

The reports of the Boards of Missions, Publications and Sabbath Schools were encouraging for groin, another in thigh, and another in knee. the times, and efficient means were adopted for Yesterday afternoon Mr. C. had his leg amputated, the more zealous prosecution of the work of evanand is now reported to be dying. The parties gelization. The zeal and success of the denomina-who went after the perpetrators of this outrage tion afford full evidence of the energy and enterhad not succeeded in coming up with them at last price of the Church and give assurance of its growing prosperity.

The interests of Wake Forest College claimed

the attention of the Convention, and every effort will be made to sustain that useful and excellent Institution.

The services on Sabbath in the several Churches supplied by ministers of the Convention were gratifying to the large audiences which were in attendance, and we trust will prove to be "bread cast upon the waters."—Raliigh Sentinel.

HILLSBORG, May 26th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 22d inst., inviting me, in behalf of the gentlemen of the bar of Wake county, to deliver in the city of Raleigh a discourse in commemoration of the talents and virtues of our distinguished associate and friend, George E. Badger, whose recent demise occasions so signal a loss to the profession and the country, owing to my absence for a few days from home, was ceived only yesterday. However much I regret that your selection for this of-

fice had not fallen on some one of more leisure and greater capacity, it will afford me a melancholy satisfaction thus to unite with you in paying funeral honors to one so worthy of every tribute of respect and affection. The time for this ceremony, which you are pleased to refer to my appointment, I trust may be left to future arrange-

Very respectfully yours:
W. A. GRAHAM. To Messrs. Kemp P. Battle, Chas. Manly, Thos. Bragg, John Bryan, H. W. Husted, and Sion H. Rogers, Esqs.

# NEWS SUMMARY.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune

says, in relation to Mr. Davis' trial: "Geo. Shea, Esq., of New York, who has been here for the past week attending to the preliminaries on behalf of the defence of the great State prisoner, left to-day en route for Fortress Monroe. The benefit of counsel has now been permitted to the accused, and it really begins to look as if a few weeks will bring on the grand trial of the know. The state of the country requires that this

The Londan correspondent of the New York World says that some scandal has been going the rounds of the upper circles that a certain lady's maid in a certain high family, where there are two beautiful daughters, has received her dismissal after six months' services, because-because-how shall I write it ?-because she was a man! One has often heard of women disguised as men, but never before of men disguised as maid-servants.

The little tax of one cent upon every box of year. According to that estimate, 150,000,000 I can come to my age sir." bunches or boxes of matches must have been used at was known that we had completed arrangements in this country during the year, or five bunchesfor the re-publication of the Banner, and whose equal to five hundred matches-for every man,

> JEFERSON DAVIS ALLOWED THE FREEDOM OF THE FORT--INTERVIEWS WITH HIS COUNSEL. -- FORT MON ROE, May 25.—Instructions from Washington were received this morning, by Maj. Gen. Miles, to give Jeff. Davis, on his parole, the freedom of the fort, returning to his room in Carroll Hall at night.-Messrs. Shea and O'Conor, his counsel, have been allowed access to the fort and private interviews with him at any time. Mrs. Davis left here on the 23d, and was in Washington yesterday, the date of the instructions sent General Miles.

Costly Gratification.-A new York paper says: "Yesterday a man looking out of a window observed 'an American citizen of African descent' whose foot in a brown gaiter compelled attention. don't care a darn what you do. They've become It takes just one-half of my income,' said he 'to indifferent and don't care nothin about your Gay have that man a brother, in law.'

has just returned home after an absence of more Any harm about that? Any treason? Can't a Last week the president of the trunk railroad com-Rumley, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Ivde, Spencer, of Montgomery, Stephenson, Thompson, Thompson, Ward, William, Wilson and Wright—65.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, the ordinance and On motion of Mr. Phillips, the ordinance and Ivde, Spencer, of Montgomery, Stephenson, Thompson, Thompson, Ward, William, Wilson and Wright—65.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, the ordinance and least of Newbern, with the evident intention of New York. Among those present were Dean Richmond, of the New York Central; Thompson, Smith, of Anson, Smith, Sm robbing him. At the time of their arrival Mr. M. changed his command, went to Virginia, was enwas sitting in his front piazza smoking. Two of
gaged in thirty-one battles, and one hundred and
We are raisin boy children for the fun of it. They
New York and Erie, and J. W. Garrett, of the on picket; was shot twice; returned to the field; Toodles would say." and in the general fall, while making his way home to South Carolina, was captured and paroled. A Confederate officer then pressed him and twenty others into service to guard a portion of the baggage train of Ex-President Davis, in which service was captured a second time, Found with a violated parole in his pocket, he was carried, with num fired and inflicted a death wound on one of his comrades, to Hilton Head, where they were them. In the meantime Mr. Mallison was en- tried for their lives. The Military Court failing deavoring to shoot with a pistol that would not to agree, they were sent to New York, tried a second time, and five of their number ordered to be shot, which sentence was carried into execution. The robbers picked up their fallen comrade and The remainder were conveyed to a prison in Springfield, Illinois, within sight of the home of Mr. Lincoln, and there remained until the term of their confinement expired. He has had four wives, all of whom are dead, and by each wife a legg dog creepin up to the tail of a dead lion .pair of twins, whom he had not seen until his return, since the beginning of the war. Such a man is an embodiment of history—civil, political, milthe party made several charges on the house, in itary and domestic, and certainly deserves a medmilitary style, but were repulsed by Messrs. M. al or a monument.—Columbia, (S. C.,) Carolinian.

Lemuel Cook, the Revolutionary soldier who died in Clarendon, N. Y., Sunday night, was not the last of the heroes of the war for independence. There are two others still living, viz: Samuel Downing, of New Hampshire, and James Barham. of Missouri.

At a negro pic-nic Whitmonday, near Louisville, Kentucky, a sanguinary affray occurred between negro citizens and soldiers, and five or six were desperately wounded. The stampede of the alone, and all the world agree to 'hands off.' as at the same time terrific and ludicrous. An insult to a colored maiden was the cause of war.

DEATH OF A NOTED EDITOR.—J. P. Chapman formerly of the Indiana State Scatinel, known throughout the country by the sobriquet of "Crow Chapman, Crow," died in Indianapolis last Sun-

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—The Mobile Register announces the death of the Rev. Joseph J. Nicholson, which occurred at San Antonio, Texas, on that vote me, and the grades go up, up, up, step the 11th ult, in the 47th year of his age. The by step, from my sort to Mr. Davis and Mr. Steleceased was a native of Maryland, and at one time engaged in business at Annapolis. He subsequently devoted himself to the ministry of the in the nation; and then again it goes from me Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he continued to officiate to the end of his life. He had licans and the Radicals, and that's as low as they charge of a parish in Maryland at first, then in run. There sint no equality, and you can't make New York, and afterwards in Alabama and Texlone. We'l vote the niggers certain. I'll vote Tip,

The New York Irish American does not think C. O. I. R. Stephens is "the man for the times. A VIRGINIAN IN PARLIAMENT.—The sitting mem-

ber from Banbury, in the present Parliament of thing, and you'l have about fifty of 'em to draw Great Britain, is Bernhard Samuelson, a native of Virginia. His right was contested, but his legal counsel was lucky enough to remember an almost and be shampood at the same shop, and the fair obsolete act of Parliament, passed nearly a century ago, which enables the son or grandson of a British-born subject to take the sacrament in a Protestant church or chapel, and then, by taking bill, see if we don't. You go on-play your cards. the oath of allegiance, to become a British subject, and Mr. Samuelson having done these things, retains his seat for Banbury.

He is the second American who has had a seat n Parliament—the other being John Singleton and we are cut off from pensions, and public Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst.

### Petersburg Index. Admiral Semmes has gone to Washington.

ferson parish, was shot and killed at Greenville, the devil generally; but you'l catch it in the long Louisiana, on the 22d. by diers.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, has left Coumbia for a few weeks for his home in Anderson. or the purpose of recruiting his health.

Those gentlemen of New Orleans who had been imprisoned at Fort Pickens by Butler, Banks, or some other military satrap, had a reunion the anybody that makes it. Tax on industry—on other day in New Orleans, with a sumptuous dinner accompanying it.

The Boston Journal says that counterfeit leceive the most expert.

### BILL ARP IS CALLED BEFORE THE RECON-STRUCTION COMMITTEE.

(SUPPRESSED TESTIMONY.) To the Editor of the Metropolitan Record:

MR. EDITOR: Murder will out, and so will evidence. Having seen Dan Rice's testimony before the Destruction Committee, I have felt sorter slighted because no mention aint been made of mine. I suppose it has been suppressed, but I am not to be hid out in obscurity. Our country is the special jury, and by and by this business will go up before it on appeal. The record must go up fair and complete, and therefore I'll take occasion to make public what I swore to. I said good deal more than I can put down, Mr. Editor, and at times my language was considered impudent, but they thought that was all the better for their side, for it illustrated the rebellious spirit-I heard one of 'em say: "Let him go on-the ruling passion strong in death. He's good States

When I was put on the stand old Boutwell swore me most fiercely and solemnly to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and I observed that he was then entertaining about a quart of double rectified, and it looked like it had oured on his stomack. Old Blow was settin off on one side with a memorandum book, gettin ready to note down some "garbled extracts."

Old Iron Works was Chairman, and when he nodded his Republican head, old Boutwell says he: "Your name is Arp, I believe, sir?" "So called." says I.

'You reside in the State of Georgia, do you?' "I can't say exactly," says I. "I live in Rome, right in the fork of two injun rivers."

"In the State of Georgia," says he fiercely. "In a state of uncertainty about that," says I We don't know whether Georgia is a State or not. I would like for you to state yourself, if you matter should be settled, and I will proceed to state.

"Never mind, sir," says he. "How old are you, Mr. Arp?" "That depends on circumstances," says I. " don't know whether to count the last five years or not. Durin the war your folks said that a State couldn't secede, but that while she was in a state of rebellion she ceased to exist. Now you say we

A man's age has got somethin to do with his rights, and if we are not to vote, I don't think we matches netted the Government \$1,500,000 last ought to count the time. That's about as near as "Well, sir," says he, "are you familiar with the political sentiments of the citizens of your State ?"

got out and we shan't get back again until 1870.-

"Got no citizens yet sir that we know of. I will thank you to speak of us as 'people.'" "Well, sir," says he, "I'll humor your obstinacy. Are the people of your State"——
"Don't speak of it as a State sir, if you please.

I'm on oath now, and you must excuse me for be-

ing particular. Call it a 'section.' "Mr, Arp, are the people of your section sufficiently humbled and repentant to come back into Union on such terms as we may think proper to because of their neglect of or non-acquaintance impose?

"Not much they aint," says I. "I don'tthink untarily go it blind against your hand. They say the deal wasn't fair and you've marked the cards and stole the trumps, but at the same time they Fawkes business. I mean no respect to you, gentlemen, but I was swore to tell the whole truth.—

An Eventful Career.—A Confederate soldier your own inferences. They are raisin boy children. IMPORTANT ACTION OF RAILROAD PRESIDENTS. are a good thing to have in the house as Mrs.

> "Mr. Arp, are not the feelings of your people very bitter towards the North?' the question, or else I'll have to split the answer. Our people have a very high regard for honorable snake. It's utterly impossible for me to tell the ward-bound passenger traffic at the West. strength and lenght and height, depth and breadth of their contempt for the party. They look upon a Radical as—as—as—well as a beggar on horseback—a buzzard sailin round a dead eagle—a suck They talk about hirin Brownlow to abuse 'em, to use language on 'em like he did a few years ago over, and slime 'em and slobber on 'em about 80. Ca. right, and it will stick, for the pores are open and their morals spungy. I'd like to stand off of Little River, S. C., to Miss M. C. VEREEN, of Little about ten rods and hear him spread himself. It River, Horry District, S. C. would be worse than a squirt gun full of cow-slop, and I have no doubt would give general satisfac-

"That's sufficient, sir," says old Boutwell .-"Ef it was in their power to do so, would your people renew the fight? 'Not unless they could fight the Radicals all

'blackbirds" for the city that ensued is described | Even then there wouldn't be no fight, for we couldn't cotch you.' "What do your people say upon the subject of

> They say it's a lie, sir-it don't exist by nature and never can in practice. Folks were not created free and equal. That may be a theoretical truth, but it's always been a practical lie.gives it to me. There's men that I vote, and men

negro equality?"

phens, and General Lee, and Howell Cobb. and Ben Hill, and their sort; for they are the highest down, down down to the niggers, and the Repuband Tip's a 'head center.' He'l vote about forty, and the first thing you know we'l elect seven big, black, greasy niggers to Congress. We'l do it certain-seven of 'em 18 carats strong, with African musk. The other rebel States will do the same seats with, and you can all stick your legs upon your desks together, and swap lies and vermin, sexes can set together in the galleries and mix odours, and fan their scent about promiscuous.-We'l give you a full benefit of your Civil Rights We are bidin our time. We are payin your taxes and your duties and back rations for 1864, and licenses, and your infernal revenue, and obevin your laws without havin any hand in makin 'em, lands; and you sold a poor man's still in my county the other day because he couldn't pay your tax on some peach brandy he stilled for his neighbors two years ago; and soon you'l be sellin the land The wife of Peter Stanley, the collector of Jef- for the land tax, and you're tryin your best to play run. See if you don't. Talk about Fenians.— When the good men of the North and the South all get together, they'l walk over the track so fast that you won't have time to get out of the wav .-You'l subside into obscurity, and your children will deny that their daddies ever belonged to such a party. Excuse me, gentlemen, but I'm a little excited. Five cents a pound on cotton will excite sweat and toil. Protection tariffs for Pennsylvania and five cents a pound tax on Southern cotton -half it's average worth-and your folks will man-

The Boston Journal says that counterfeit age some way or other to steal the other half.—

age some way or other to steal the other half.—

My advice to you is to quit this foolishness and begin to travel the only road to peace." Old Blow couldn't keep up with his garbled ex-

> "What makes the President so popular at the South?" "Contrast, sir-contrast. The more he ain't like your party, the more popular he is. He would treat us about right, I reckon, if you would let him alone, but you bedevil him so, that sometimes he don't understand himself. I don't think he knew for a while whether his Peace Proclamation restored the writ of habeas corpus or not. But do you go on and impeach him, and that will bring matters to a focus. I'll bet you'd be in Fort Delaware in a week, and the Southern members be here in their seats, and they'll look round at the political wreck and ruin and plunder and stealage that's been going on, and they might ex-

claim, in the language of the poet, "Who's pin here since I'sh pin gone?" "Mr. Arp, suppose we should have a war with England or France, what would the rebels do?" "They'd follow General Lee, and General Johnson, and Longstreet, and Bragg and old Bory. My opinion is that General Lee would head the Union army, and General Grant would

be his chief of staff, and General Buell would rank mighty high, and"——
"What would you do with General Sherman?" "Sorry you mentioned him. We'd have to hire him, I reckon, as a camp fiddler, and make him "Hail Columbia" by fire-light, as a warning sing to the boys how mean it is to burn cities and towns and make war upon defenceless women and children. No, sir, our boys would'nt fight under

no such. At this time the man with the memorandum put down some more garbled extracts.
"Do you think Mr. Arp, that if the South should ever hold the balance of power, they would demand pay for their negroes?

"I can't say, sir. But I don't think the South has lost anything that way. We got their labor before the war for their vittels and clothes and doctor's bills, and we get it now for about the same. It's all settled down that way, and your Monday. Bureau couldn't help it. The only difference is Tuesday in the distribution. Some of us don't own as many as we used to, but everybody has got a nigger or two now, and they'll all vote em or turn em off. A nigger that wouldent vote as I told him. shouldent black my boots.'

At this time the Committee looked at one another, seemin to be bothered and astonished. Garbled extracts were put down with a vim. Mr. Boutwell says he, "Mr. Chairman, I think, sir, we are about through with the witness. I

think, sir, his testimony settles the question as to Friday. what we ought to do with Southern traitors." The chairman give me a Republican nod and remarked, "Yes, sir, I think we do. The scoundrels burnt my iron works." Whereupon I retired, having given general sa-

Yours truly, BILL ARP.

Notice to North Carolina Cotton Shippers.

A great deal of inconvenience and expense is incurred by our North Carolina cotton planters, because of their neglect of or non-acquaintance with the revenue laws. They send their cotton to their merchants here and elsewhere, for sale, with no sufficient evidence of the payment of the tax.—

The proper method is to send, in every instance, to the commission merchant, 1st, a certificate of the payment of the tax, and 2d, a permit for exportation, both of which the officer receiving the portation, both of which the officer receiving the tax is required to furnish.

Otherwise the tax must, in all cases, be paid again before shipment after sale, here or elsewhere. Our North Carolina exchanges will confer a favor on their fellow citizens by copying the above. Petersburg Index.

Baltimore and Ohio. The freight rates were settled, and a resolution was adopted, after some opposition from the New York and Erie Company, abolishing all commissions on the sale of passen-"I beg your pardon, sir, but you'll have to split ger tickets from and after the tenth day of June next. This will put a stop to all the ticket offices in the city where commissions are paid, and will men, brave men, noble hearted men, and there's save a large sum of money to the roads. The a heap of 'em North, sir, and there's a heap of amount paid out as commission money has been widows and orphans there we are sorry for; but estimated as high as \$800,000 a year in New York as for this here Radical party, they look upon 'em alone. It is designed to let the trunk lines manlike they was hyenas a scrachin up the dead for a lage the passenger business at the eastern end, livin. It's as natural to hate 'em as it is to kill a and the western kines to have control of the east-

> Rev. Stuart Robinson proposes to resume the publication of the Free Christian Commonwealth, suppressed by the government of free speech.

### MARRIKO.

At Little River, South Carolina, at the residence of Mrs. when he spoke against Pryne. If they do hire Barah Vereen, on the Stat of December, 1865, Mr. B. F. Brownlow he'll spatter 'em, he'll daub 'em all over, and slime 'em and slobber on 'em about BLIZA JANE VEREEN, of Little River, Horry District,

In Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., on the 27th day of May, 1866, Mrs. EMMA P. OSBORN, consort of Mr. James H. Osborn, and daughter of Mrs. Mary M. Brazington, of Camden, S. C., aged 19 years, 9 months and 3 days. A few months ago she became the companion of Mr. Osborn, since which time she has resided in our village. She was one of the most amiable and kindly disposed ladies we ever saw. None knew her, but to love her. Her long sickness and great suffering was borne with untiring parallel. sickness and great suffering was borne with untiring pa-tience and christian fortitude. She was a kind wife and an estimable lady and friend. Her christian race was en-tering lots coming to tirely consistent, and her last moments were profoundly peaceful. But she is gone! gone!! gone indeed, from peaceful. But she is gone! gone!! gone indeed, from earthly scenes and feverish phantoms. Cut off in the vigor of youth, too pure for earth, her soul has winged its flight to the upper-land. Many friends lament, with heart-There's grades of society everywhere. There's men I give the side-walk to, and there's men that reavement and sorrow. Their loss is her eternal gain.— Phough her friends on earth shall see her face no more it is a comporting thought to them that she is gone to a happier world, amid the angelic host around the Throne of God, where all is peace and love. The clouds that lin-

## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

ger around the tomb only obscure the glories which abide in the hereafter land, to which her soul has fled.

a., papers please copy.

Dispatch, Columbia and Camden, S. C. and Alexandria

It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

	BEESWAX, # 1b 32 @ 35	MOLASSES, # gallon,	
	BEEF CATTLE,	Cuba48 @	
	3 100 lbs 10 00 @15 00 Bricks, 3 M.12 00 @20 00	Sugar house. 45 @	í
	Bricks, \$\frac{2}{2}\ M.12 00 @20 00 BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each,	NAVAL STORES. Turpentin	ì
1	2nd nand 2 75 (2 4 00	280 lbs.,	•
1	New 3 50 @ 5 00	New Virgin0 00 @ 5	
	CANDLES, W 1b.,	Yellow dip0 00 @ 3	
1	Tallow20 @ 25	Hard0 00 @ 1	
١	Adamantine23 @ 28	Tar, 39 bbl0 00 @ 1	
ı	Sperm50 @ 55 Coffee, 19 lb.,	Tar, in order 1 75 @ 2	
ı	Java 40 @ 45	Pitch, do .2 50 @ 3 Rosin, pale 7 50 @ 8	
1	Laguayra 35 @ 38	Rosin, pale 7 50 @ 8 do No. 1 5 00 @ 7	ì
١	Rio24 @ 28	do No. 22 50 @ 3	(
ı	St. Domingo 26 @ 28	do No. 3 2 00 @ 2	
I	Ord. to Mid'g00 @ 00	Spirits Turpentine,	
ı	Ord. to Mid'g00 @ 00 Strict Mid'g00 @ 00	Varia 30 %	•
١	Good Mid'g00 @ 00	NAILS, 19 1b., Cut00 @	
١	COTTON BAGGING.	Wrought00 @	(
١	Gunny, wyard 30 @ 31	Oils, 🏕 gallon,	
1	Dundee28 @ 30	Sperm0 00 @ 3	(
	Rope, # 1520 @ 21	Linseed 1 25 @ 1	į
1	CORN MEAL, Southel1 25 @ 1 30	Machinery2 00 @ 2 PEA NUTS,	ŧ
-	Domestics,	bushel1 50 @ 2	•
	Sheeting, Wyd. 18 @ 20	POTATOES, W bush.,	•
	Sheeting, #yd.18 @ 20 Yarn, # 5 b.2 50 @ 0 00	Sweet 1 50 @ 1	•
1	FEATHERS, # 1600 @ 50	Sweet 1 50 @ 1 Irish, 19 bbl . 3 25 @ 3	•
	Fish, Wbbl.,	Provisions, & b.,	
-	Mullets 0 00 @00 00 Mac'l, No. 1 .00 00 @20 00	N. C. Bacon, Hams 19 @	•
	Mac'l, No. 2 18 00 @19 00	Middlings18 @	1
١	Mac'l, No. 3. 15 00 @17 00	Shoulders17 @	1
١	Her'gs, East.5 00 @ 8 50	Hog round 18 @	1
١	Dry Cod, 19 lb 8 @ 9	Western Bacon,	
١	FLOUR, & bbl., Family11 00 @14 00	Middlings 18 @ Shoulders 151@	1
١	Superfine 9 00 @ 9 50	Lard19 @	
١	Fine 8 00 @ 8 50	Butter 45 @	į
١	GLUE, 20 1b18 @ 20	Cheese23 @	•
١	GUNNY BAGS35 @ 40	PORK, Northern, & B.,	
I	Guano, Peruvian, Per ton 00 00 @115 00	City Mess. 34 00 @35 Thin " 32 00 @33	ì
١	LAND PLASTER,	Prime " 30 00 @31	ì
١	₩ ton18 00	Prime, 25 00 @26	(
١	GRAIN, & bushel,	Rump 25 00 @26	0
١	Corn 1 00 @ 1 10 Oats 521@ 70	SALT,	•
	Peas, Cow1 00 @ 1 05	Alum, # bush.0 50 @ Liverpool, # sack, grou	(
	Rice, rough 0 00 @ 2 00	cargo 1 50 @ 1	
1	Rice, rough 0 00 @ 2 00 Rice, E. I., \$1510 @ 11	from store,2 00 @ 2	
1	Carolina,14 @ 16	SUGAR, W 1b.,	,
	Hides, W B.,	Porto Rico 15 @	•
	Green	Porto Rico15 @	
	HAY, \$2 100 lbs.,	B 17 @	•
	HAY, \$\overline{\pi}\$ 100 lbs., Eastern 1 20 @ 1 25	Λ 18 (α)	(
	North River 0 95 @ 1 15	Crushed19 @	•
	Iron, With.,	SOAP, 78 16 10 @	
I	English, ass'd. 9 @ 11 American, ref 0 @ 10	SHINGLES, WM., Contract 4 50 @ 5	1
1	American, sheer. 0 @ 00	Common 2 00 @ 2	٠
	Swede 11 @ 12	STAVES, M., W. O. bbl30 00 @35	
	Lime, 79 bbl 0 00 @ 0 00	W. O. bbl 30 00 @35	(
	from store2 00 @ 2 25 LUMBER, ₩ M., (River,)	R. O. hhd 40 00 @50 TIMBER, ₩ M.,	•
١	Fl'r Boards 00 00 @25 00	Shipping 17 00 @18	•
1	Wide do .00 00 @21 00 Scantling20 00 @21 00	Mill, prime 12 00 @14	Ì
	Scantling20 00 @21 00	Shipping 17 00 @18 Mill, prime 12 00 @14 Mill Fair 10 00 @12	(
I	Liquors, # gal., (domestic,)	Mill, interior to	
1	Whiskey, Bourbon 2 50 @ 5 00	ordinary . 5 00 @ 7 Tallow, \$ b 12 @	1
J	N. E. Rum. 3 00 @ 4 00	Tobacco, & b.,	
1	N. E. Rum. 3 00 @ 4 00 Gin 4 00 @ 7 00	Navy 25 @	3
I	Brandy4 00 @ 9 00	Medium30 @	4
ı			
ı			

# REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

has ruled quite firm for this article, and prices remained unchanged up to Monday; on that day, however, an advance was obtained of 15 @ 25 cents on soft, and sales were effected at \$5 25 for new virgin, \$3 25 for yellow dip, and \$1 624 cents for hard, \$1 280 lbs. There is a brisk demand from buyers, and at the time of closing our enquiries the market is firm at above quotations. The receipts con tinue very light, being mostly of small parcels, and the

Bbls. New Virgin. Yellow Dip. Hard ..... 42 ......\$5 00 ......\$3 10... Thursday \$1 55 5 00. 1 624 SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Since our review of Thursday last the market has been in rather an unsettled condition and prices have fluctuated from 57½ to 60 cents # gallonthe highest figure being for straight lots of white, in good packages. The receipts continue moderate, and the stock in first hands is rather better. At the time of making up our report there seems to be but little disposition on the part of buyers to operate unless at lower figures. The sales for the week are as follows:

sales for the week reach only 858 bbls., viz:

Thursday....115 bbls. at 58 cts # gallon for white Saturday. Monday. Do..... Tuesday... 

No. 2 at \$3.

No. 2 at \$3.

TAR—Has been in some enquiry during the week and but little coming in. About 190 bbls. were received to-day (Wednesday) and sold at \$1 50 @ \$1 55 ♥ bbl,—being an advance of 20 cents.

BEST CATTLE AND SHEEP—Are in moderate supply, but mostly of inferior quality, which is difficult of sale. A prime article (well fatted) would sall readily at fair prices. We quote on the boof at 8 to 121 cents \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb. for beeves, pretence to being one is an imposture. He was one an applicant for orders, but was unsuccessful.

A youth named Elias Ledbetter brutally murdered a girl named Betty Highfill, twelve years of age, near Greensboro', on Sunday last. The girl age, near Greensboro', on Sunday last. The girl was an idiot. She was found with her throat cut and her body partially buried.

Passage an imposture. He was one an imposture. He was one an imposture is \$18,379,500. Besides this \$1,300,-100 is appropriated for the transportation of mails diggin and plowin and plantin and raisin boy to Brazil, Japan, China, and by sea to California. Caldwell County.—R. F. Patterson, Esq., have a plot to \$3 50 to \$4 50 to \$3 50 to \$3 50 to \$4 50 to

Corron.—After closing our review on Thursday last a better feeling sprung up under the advices from the New York market, and there was more disposition on the part of buyers to operate even at an advance. This feeling continued up to the close of Monday, when 36 cents was obtained for middling—being an advance of 2@4 cents on previous figures; the sales up to that day, however, were confined to small lots as there was none of consequence. confined to small lots, as there was none of consequence offering sale. The unfavorable state of commercial affairs in the English markets, together with a reported decline in price in New York, (received here on Tuesday,) has had has not a depressing effect on the market here, and it is impossible to make sales unless at materially lower rates than previously obtained. The sales for the week are only 45 bales at 34, 35@36 cents for middling. At the time of closing our enquiries the market is in an unsettled condition and any question we might offer would be market. tion, and any quotation we might offer would be merely CORN MEAL-Is in moderate supply, and only small

sales are being made from the granaries at \$1 35 7 Ecos-Sell at 25 cents & dozen.

FLOUR.—We have no change of importance to report as regards this article. There continues to be a good supply of Northern brands on market, and, with a light demand, there is merely a retail business doing. We quote at \$8@\$8 50 for fine, \$9 to \$10 for superfine, and \$11 to \$14 \$9 bbl. for family, (Wilmington inspection,) as in

s14 % bbl. for family, (Wilmington inspection,) as in quality.

FERTILIZERS.—We quote small sales from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, \$112 50 to \$115; Pacific do., \$85; Kettlewell's Manipulated do., \$90; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65; Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound, \$69; and Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65 % ton.

Grain — In Corn we have nothing new to report since our last review. There has been none of consequence received for the week, but we notice a fair supply of former arrivals on market, and only a light demand at present.—

We quote cargo price at \$1, and from store at \$1 10@\$1 12\$ % bushel, according to quality.——Oars.—The supply in dealers hands continues good, and there is merely a retail enquiry. Last sale from vessel was at 52\$ cents ply in dealers hands continues good, and there is merely a retail enquiry. Last sale from vessel was at 52½ cents ½ bushel. We quote from store, in lots, at 70 to 75 cents.

——Peas—Are in moderate supply, and demand limited. We quote Cow at \$1 to \$1 05 ½ bushel, by the quantity.

——Rice.—Clean is in light supply, and only a small business doing at 14@16 cents ½ B. for Carolina.

Hay—Is dull of sale and market overstocked. We quote sales from wharf of 161 bales Northern at 95 cents, and 266 do. at \$1 ½ 100 fbs. 

Lime.—Supply moderate, and retailing from store at

PEA NUTS-Are in some enquiry, and only a few scat-

PEA NUTS—Are in some enquiry, and only a lew scattering lots coming to market. We quote at prices ranging from \$1 50 to \$2 25 \$\overline{B}\$ bushel, as in quality.

POTATOES.—New crop Irish are being brought in slowly and sell from carts at \$2 \$\overline{B}\$ bushel.

POULTRY—Is scarce and in demand, and sells at high prices. We quote live chickens at 62\$\overline{B}\$ to 75 cents each, as to size s to size. Provisions.-For N. C. Bacon the market has ruled

quiet siace our last review, in the absence of the usual demand for retailing purposes, and if anything the price is a shade lower. The receipts for the week have been pretty fair, and we note a good stock on market. The sales have been confined principally to small lots from store at 19@20 cents for hams, 18@19 cents for hog round, and 17 cents for shoulders—closing dull at lowest figures and a downward tendency in prices. There is a moderate stock of Western on market, and little or no demand. We quote from store by the hhd. at 15½@16 cents for shoulders—at 18@18 cents for shoulders—at 18@18 cents for sides. ders, and 18@18 cents for sides.——LARD—Is in moderate supply, and only a retail demand. We quote N. C.

erate supply, and only a retail demand. We quote N. C. from store at 19 cents in bbls., and 20 cents if h. in kegs.

——PORK.—Northern is in moderate supply, and only a retail business doing at quotations in table.

SALT.—We quote from store at \$2 25@\$2 50 if sack for Liverpool ground, and 50@60 cents if bushel for Alum.—Market well supplied, and dull.

SHINGLES.—No shipping demand, and market dull. We quote only small sales at \$2 to \$2 75 for Common, and \$4 50 to \$5 if M. for Contract, as in quality.

TIMBER.—The arrivals for the past two or three weeks have been quite small, and we notice rather a better de-

have been quite small, and we notice rather a better de-mand for mill purposes, though prices are unchanged.— Only a few rafts sold during the week at prices ranging within quotations in table.

Wood.—Supply light, and in demand. We quote by the boat load at \$2.50@\$2.75 for pine, \$2.50@\$3 for ash, and \$3 25@\$3 50 cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To castwise ports remain about the same as

reported for the past two weeks, and we refer to our table

or rates paid both steamers and sailing vessels. Pine Steam Sawed Lumber-Cargo rates-per 1,000 feet. Ordinary assortment Cuba & Hayti cargoes, \$30 00 @ 31 00 Porto Rico cargoes, .. 31 00 @ 32 00 ...... 30 00 @ 00 00 ...... 31 00 @ 32 00 Ship Stuff, as per specifications,.... **30** 00 @ 00 00

**EXPORTS** May 30, 1866. COASTWISE.

To New York-662 bbls. spirits turpentine; 216 do. ton; 13 do. yarn; 69 bushels pea nuts; 20 tons old iron; 8 bbls. rosin oil; 40 empty barrels; 1,000 boxes hard bread; 8,100 juniper bolts; 15 bushels flaxseed; 25 bbls. potatoes; 3 pkgs. beeswax; 88 bushels rough rice; 2 bbls. liquor; 1 pkgs fur; 227 boxes tobacco; 26 pkgs mdze.

To Риндаренриа—237 bbls. spirits turpentine; 219 do. rosin; 130 do. tar; 100 do. pitch; 2,417 juniper bolts;

230 tons olderon; 20 bbls. rosin oil.

To Baltimore—97 bbls. spirits turpentine; 753 do. rosin; 107 bales cotton; 4 do. sheeting; 16,106 feet lumber; 150 bdes wrapping paper.

To Richmond, Va.—39 bbls. spirits turpentine; 175 do. osin; 50 bushels pea nuts; 33 tons old iron.

FOREIGN. To Port au Prince-156,000 feet lumber; 20,000 shingles. To Barbadoes—111,000 feet lumber; 36,000 shingles.

Rates of Freight. Per Steamer. TO NEW YORK 1 25 (a) 0 00 0 00 (a) 0 00 (a) 0 00 (a) 0 00 (a) per lb. Cotton Goods and Yarns, per foot.
Flaxseed, per bush. 00 @ 1212 10 @ 12 TO PHILADELPHIA. 

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., May 30, 1866. STEAMSHIPS

Ellie Knight, Harrington, dis., Atkinson & Shepperon. Rebecca Clyde, Young, ldg. New York, H. M. Barry. Gussie Telfair, Dean, dis., Worth & Daniel. BARQUES (Br.) Princeton, Acony, ldg. Havana,

Lamplighter, Bahrs, ldg. W. I., Shackelford, Haas, & Co. SCHOONERS Harriss & Howell.

Volta, Seares, wtg., C. S. Edwards, Garwood, ldg. Phila., Delmont, Orr, ldg. Bat h, Me., Clara, Barrett, ldg. Philadelphia, (Austrian) Pfiel, Spieson, wtg., L. P. Smith, Applehoff, ldg. N. Y., O. G. Pareley & Co. Worth & Daniel

### Cotton Gins, MANUFACTURED BY W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO., COLUMBUS, GA.

WE HAVE RESUMED THE MANUFACTURE OF Cotton Gins in this city, and will be prepared to fill orders by 1st June next. As we shall not be, as heretofore, represented by traveling agents, parties wishing our Gins, will confer a favor by sending in their orders at an early day, as owing to the demand, we shall be unable to keep a stock in the hands of our local agents, as it to keep a stock in the hands of our local agents, as it was our practice before the war. All business transactions being now reduced to cash, our sales will be made on the basis of ready pay.

Our Gins are too well known to require any special notice or commendation; we believe they are unrivalled in the chief points of excellence which go to make up a superior machine, namely: Speed, light draught and good sample.

Our DOUBLE CYLINDER GINS will be found superior water power, to give them the necessary speed. In all cases when this can be done, we recommend them in preference to the single cylinder. If, however, indifferent or insufficient power is used, they will not do as well as the single Gin.

Messrs. DzBOSSET & CO., Wilmington, N. C., are our

general agents for the State of North Carolina.
W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO. Columbus, Ga., 24th April, 1866.

WE will give prompt attention to orders for the above celebrated Gins from any part of the State. The price is five dollars (\$5) per Saw at the Factory, and five dollars for each Gin will only be charged to purchasers for trans-DEROSSET & CO. Wilmington, N. C., May 1, 1866

182-1aw2m-13-2m [Tus]

Furniture at Reduced Prices.

Where Are We ? The more we reflect upon the condition and "status" of the Southern States the more we become confused and muddled. We cannot comprehend the situation. When the war broke out it was declared to be, on the part of the North, a war, not for conquest-not for subjugation, but to restore the union of the States. President Lincoln so announced it, and during the continuance of hostilities he repeatedly declared that restoration to the Union would take place upon the submission of the South to the government of the United States. We all know how the war endedour unconditional surrender. We accepted the terms imposed, have complied with every require- quently. ment demanded of us in perfect good faith, and yet we are no nearer being in the Union, or forming a part of the Government, than we were twelve months ago. We have no voice in the national councils because we are not in the Union, will go into effect in a few days. and yet we are heavily taxed by the government as forming a portion of the Union, and not only in Euclid, and if any one can enlighten us we will that it is scarcely worthy of notice. be most thankful for the information.

### Financial.

The startling news of the financial affairs of European banks of long standing in Europe, an account of which has already appeared in our columns under the telegraphic report, as the Richmond Times remarks, is of such an alarming character as to make us forget that dark gulf of political misfortune in which we are plunged.

"A commercial earthquake, sudden and unex pected as any that ever swallowed a South American city, has toppled over some of the proudest and oldest business firms and banking houses in England, and has been followed by a panic which exceeds all others of which we have any present italist before whom so much Northern incense was burned a few months ago, is a bankrupt, and half a dozen other magnates of the 'Stock Exchange' are no better off. The rate of interest in the Bank of England has been advanced to nine per cent, and so fearful are the directors of that institution of the probable extent, magnitude and danger of the crisis, that they refuse to come to the relief of any of the great commercial houses that are tottering to their fall.

"Like all those financial disasters of the most serious character, the panic which is now threatening the solvency of the oldest and strongest English houses commenced with a petty and insignificant failure like that of the National Bank at Washington. Like the first case of cholera in a city festering with corruption and filth and ripe for the disease, numerous other failures followed in rapid succession.

"It is idle to suppose that this crash in England will not be seriously felt in a country where the currency is in as inflated condition as it is in the United States. We are cursed with a redundant and wholly irredeemable paper currency, and the little gold which we have is pouring out of the country at a fearful rate. About ten millions in gold left Boston and New York for England and Europe during the last fortnight. "Five-twenties" and other American securities are flocking back upon us like birds seeking refuge from the tem-

"In the midst of that fearful Carnival of Revolution, Jacobinism and anarchy at Washington, the black, menacing clouds of financial bankruptcy and disaster and ruin are covering the horizon. The indications are, we think, unmistakable that the tornado will soon be upon the godless speculators, stock gamblers and shoddy millionaires of Wall street, uprooting and dashing them to the earth like dead and rotten trees."

Herald says that President Johnson is removing The Convention was called under the military hostile to his policy, some of whom sit almost gurated. daily in his councils.

withdraw his ship in a damaged condition.

port on the Pacific. It is ill built, but important, to hold themselves in readiness to support the civas its roadstead, sheltered by the Island of San il authorities. Lorenzo, is the best on the Peruvian coast. It has a convenient quay, and communicates with Lima by a good carriage road, along which omnibuses run daily. The roadstead is large, safe, free from rocks, and always smooth. The Castle of Callao, which used to be regarded as the key to Lima, was some years since dismantled and used as a custom-house, but we presume that, in anticipation of the necessity for defence against Spain, the guns have been mounted again.

Attorney General Speed is understood to pronounce Underwood's indictment of Mr. Davis, as not worth the expense of getting it up. It was concocted under the law of 1791, which punishes treason with death. There is another law, passed in 1861, for the puni-hment of sedition or insur-rection, the penalty of which is fine and imprison-ment for one year, with or without hard labor.

In our State constitution will be attempted. We earnestly hope not. The people desire reposed dust in the balance, in comparison with the Union need all their attention.

The poverty of our State constitution will be attempted. We earnestly hope not. The people desire reposed dust in the balance, in comparison with the Union and the Constitution, he went back to Tennessee to fight treason and assessment in our State constitution will be attempted. We earnestly hope not. The people desire reposed to the penalty of which is fine and imprisonment for one year, with or without hard labor.

estimated at their par value.

For example, the quotation of 84 means \$840 for a \$1,000 bond with ten coupons due attached, say \$300 of coupons. If the coupons are lacking. \$300 is deducted from the \$840, leaving the bondseller only \$540 for his bond. This arbitrary ruling was of great disadvantage to those desiring to dispose of their bonds with coupons off.

We learn from the Public Treasurer that the Bond Committee of the Stock Exchange have decided to call North Carolina bonds in three ways: 1st. Old bonds with past due coupons attached.

2d. Old bonds without past due coupons.

coupons since July, 1861, inclusive. The rule State for all time to come.

A New Evidence of the Disloyalty of the South. against which their fathers rebelled. We suppose, It is astonishing how continually this matter is citizens of the State and of the United States. however, that as a subjugated people, we have no commented on by the Northern press; they really right to say a word, but it nevertheless seems seem to be in earnest in the belief that we are the The late financial crisis fell upon England sud- briefly and plainly; and to the end that they may strange to us how we can be, at one and the same worst sort of rebels still, because we endeavor to den and irresistible as the tornado's stroke. In be neither accidentally misunderstood, nor wilfultime, a part of the government, and yet not a part mind our own business, and keep ourselves exclu- forty-eight hours the commercial sea-shore was ly misrepresented; what it is my purpose to say on of it; be at the same time in the Union, and yet sively to ourselves. The charge is so ridiculous strewn with wrecks, some of them giant craft.

We expect before long that another evidence of the Government. Over speculation and the proshard to work, planting crops, ploughing, marry- be only temporary. The great advance in gold is country, and the question thereby imposed upon ing and being given in marriage, raising all sorts thus far the most noticeable result. of things, and amongst the articles, too tedious to mention, boy children in multitudes.

Now, we do not know how it happens, nor are we able to account for it; but it is the fact, nevertheless, that a large proportion of the increase of clemency has never been extended to a more estithe human species all over the South, as far as our mable gentleman and useful citizen. knowledge extends, are of the musculine gender. can do nothing but accept the situation like good unconstitutional. loyal citizens, as we are, and consequently, as we have already stated, we are hard at work raising boy children. Now mark the prediction.

In less than ninety days, the usual time for a bill of exchange to run, the dominant party North will seize upon this fact as another and a more

be of the feminine gender, that the raising of boy the band had discoursed several airs, the Presichildren shall be regarded as prima facia evidence dent, accompanied by Deputy United States Marof disloyalty and punished accordingly, and that shal O'Beirne, and Hon. Green Clay Smith. of Congress shall have power to enforce the above Kentucky, emerged from the Executive Mansion enactments by appropriate legislation. We are in and took a position on the outside coping of the earnest about this matter, we think public atten- portico. He was received with the most enthusition should be called to it and a remedy applied, astic applause, and after it had subsided, he adif within the bounds of human skill, for there is dressed the assembled multitude as follows: no telling how soon Congress may take action in the matter and bring us up, to use a nautical phrase, all standing and with a long pull and a

# The State Convention.

Mr. Clark, of Craven, is certainly entitled to the tion proposing the immediate adjournment of the circumstances. All that will be necessary is to Convention. We hardly expect to see sufficient persist in the support and maintenance of correct patriotism in that body to adopt a resolution which principles, and the day is not distant when the a liberal per diem. An impoverished people, al. prove in the end. [Cheers.] I repeat my thanks will be compelled "to pay the fiddler" for the BEGINNING AT THE WRONG END.—The New York expensive amusement of this now useless body.

from office quite a large number of subordinate authority of the President for certain purposes officials and contemplates the removal of a good. These have been performed at their first session many more. It is presumable that the victims in such a manner as was entirely satisfactory to have made themselves obnoxious by their radical Mr. Johnson, and they received his earnest thanks tendencies, if not their violent opposition to the therefor. When the Convention adjourned in President's policy. But while it is decidedly com- October last, we thought it prudent that it should mendable to remove this class of persons, the only be temporary. At that time we had no civil question arises whether the President is not be-government, executive, legislative or judicial, and ginning at the wrong end in decapitating the sub- it was not certain that the Legislature which had issues which are now engaging the public attenordinate officeholders. He ought to commence been ordered would be recognized, or the Goverwith the men in high station who are manifestly nor to be elected would be permitted to be inquigned in must say something on this occasion, that the

So far, however, as we had reason to look to the President, our most hopeful desires have been ful-mended itself to my deliberate judgment. We have already published the report of the ly realized. Jonathan Worth, the choice of the [Cheers.] And although it has been violently and repulse of the Spanish fleet at Callao, with the ad-ditional news that Admiral Munez, who found it Governor, we almost immediately placed in charge an easy matter to bombard the defenceless city of of the Executive functions of the State. The en-Valparaiso, was badly wounded and compelled to actments of the Legislature were recognized and This plan is fairly stated in the platform of the the powers of the Judiciary fully restored. In fact, Callao is a fortified town of northern Peru, six the whole military government ceased, and the more than that I subscribe to all its doctrines fully, miles west of the capital, Lima, of which it is the Federal officers on duty in the State were ordered

> Such then is the condition of things under which the Convention now re-assembles. The people of the State readily acquiesced in the necessisprung into existence, as the first step in the great plan of reconstruction. The President, who called this body together, for the purposes specified, has declared by his proclamation, the same means used in giving vitality to the Convention, that North Carolina had fully complied with the requisitions made upon her, and that the war was now

in our State constitution will be attempted. We

requires the most frugal economy in its administration and peril his life and the lives of his family. Mr. Seward at Aubus tration in order to recover from the general prosbonds were quoted on the New York Stock Exchange, with all the coupons from July 1861 attached. If any coupons are lacking, they are

tration in order to recover from the general prostration, and the latent energies of our people
more in consonance with the principles of the
bors and not wasted on exciting political questions.

This policy is straightforward, intelligible and
practical. If better policy can be presented, one
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more in consonance with the principles o The Constitution of the State plainly tells how the premi people can assemble a Convention when they deem any of its provisions are in conflict with their interests or wishes, and have in the history of the State, twice exercised this guaranteed right in the prescribed form. How improper then, for we pass by any legal objections that might arisewould it be for men elected under the orders of a conqueror, and not in conformity to our Constitu- presen tion and laws, at a time when probably more than qualified from voting, and the remainder, neither contemplating nor desiring any change in the fun-3d. New bonds, dated January, 1866, or subse-damental law of the State, other than that made necessary by our altered relations with the Fede-This places each bond on its own merits, and ral government, to force upon the people political obviates the unreasonable discrimination against and constitutional questions of the gravest impor- much. Voices-"Co on." I have only this to phenomenon which was just then exhibited in the such bonds as do not carry the full amount of tance, bearing upon the honor and interest of the say: I have desired and hoped for the continu- scene of the recent rebellion. The whole disloyal

Among the numerons evidences of disloyalty to harmless speech making and wire-pulling. It so, but we are also called upon to pay taxes levied the government, brought against the Southern may, if thought proper, place a candidate before ance to it, having a de facto government of our most prominent, and perhaps the most keenly felt, its candidate will make the same impression upon own, and recognized as such, or, at any rate, as is their total exclusion from all social intercourse the people, as was done at the fall session. Conbelligerents. We are free to confess that we are with our people. To an honorable man, one with puzzled in the extreme. We are either members the proper instincts of a gentleman, this course of course. But, whatever it does, let it eat no more try and cover itself with imperishable glory. If it political adversaries, and so obstinate, naturally of the Union, entitled to a voice in the manage- action on our part would be commended, not dirt. We have done all that conscientious, lawment of affairs, in the enactment of laws the bur- harped upon as an evidence of disloyalty. They abiding citizens can do, and all that the President dens of which we have to bear, or we are outsiders are in our midst as conquerors, sent among us to and the great mass of national men North have wisdom to avail itself of the benefits of victory. and not liable to their enforcement. If we re- keep us in subjection, and could it be expected required of us; more than this, honor demands [Applause, and three cheers for Secretary McCul- found it necessary to cede to repenting Jacobites of States not only kindred, but allied, yet hostile member rightly, taxation without representation that we would welcome them with joy, open wide should be left undone. Reconstruction has been was one of the causes of the revolution against our doors to receive them, and extend to them accomplished; reconciliation is now all that is nethe mother country, and so charged in our declar- that profuse hospitality for which the South has cessary. This will never be achieved by submitation of independence; but things have changed always been so distinguished? Such a proceed- ting to unconstitutional and disgraceful terms. since then, and we find a majority in Congress ing on our part would render us liable to the but may be effected by an honorable and faithful now advocating and enforcing the very doctrine charge, and justly too, of the basest hypocrisy. - performance of our duties in all our relations as Secretary Stanton said :

WE ARE GRATIFIED to learn that our friend Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond county, has recently received a pardon from the President. Executive

The Washington Chronicle, on the authority of

Great Demonstration of Feeling by the People .... ally Endorsed ... Speeches of the President, Secretaries McCulloch, and Stanton, and others.

The serenade tendered President Johnson and damning evidence of our treason and disloyalty. the members of his Cabinet, by the National Un-As if we could help it. We do our best in all the ion Club, came off on Wednesday night, and was relations of life, but such things will occur, and a perfect success. The participants in the demonthey keep occurring in the very best regulated stration numbered several thousand, but it was families, and we surely ought not to be held re- one of the most orderly gatherings ever collected cordial acquiescence and support. sponsible for results over which we have no in Washington. A large number of persons assembled at the rooms of the Club, on Twelfth But such is the fact, however, and we are in street, and, preceded by the Marine Band, marchlaily expectation of seeing a resolution introduced ed to the Executive Mansion, where it was found into Congress to amend the Constitution, that several hundred persons had already collected in hereafter all the children born at the South shall anticipation of a speech by the President. After

Fellow-citizens: In appearing before you this evening it is simply for the purpose of tendering to you my thanks, my sincere thanks, for this demonstration, and for the approbation which you have manifested on this occasion, and on many occasions before. Such approbation is peculiarly thanks of the people of the State for his resolu- gratifying and encouraging to me under existing American people will satisfy you that the good at one blow deprives them of political power and work you have commenced is right; as it will so advocated in its annual report. In what I believed ready overburdened by necessary taxation, we fear for your approbation of my conduct as a public man and a public servant.

The President then retired smid hearty applause.

The party then proceeded to the residences of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy. In the absence of Mr. Seward, his son, Mr. Fred. Seward and Secretary Wells, briefly but fully endorsed the President's policy.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY MC'CCLLOCK. The Secretary of the Treasury was next called Mr. McCulloch said :

Fellow-citizens: My position in reference to the tion, are not, I apprehend, misunderstood by you. general policy of the President in reference to the Southern States, and the people recently in arms against the Federal Government, has compeople when they shall be allowed to pass judgment upon it at the ballot-box. [Loud cheers.] club which many of you represent. I need not

and without reserve. [Cheers.]

We anticipated that, at the close of the war. great questions would come up for settlement, the discussion of which would be likely to agitate this country, to shake it, perhaps, from centre to circumference. But we know also that the people had not been wanting in any previous emergency, ty of this body when called by the President, and and we had confidence that they would be prefully approved of the irregular manner in which it questions that might be presented in the future. [Applause.] That faith is with us now. It is strong with us to-night. We have faith in the people, and we have faith in that good Providence which, having led this nation through the red sea of battle, is not likely to desert it now that the dreadful passage has been accomplished. The President of the United States, gentlemen, stands before the country in no doubtful attitude. His before the country in no doubtful attitude. His had previously declined to speak, and were theregonal separate, self-acting, and, in regard to internal affairs, self-governing States. We do not the ternal affairs, self-governing States. We do not been destroyed. of battle, is not likely to desert it now that the We see it intimated that some radical changes rebellion, in the Senate of the United States. [Cheers.] He showed no faltering fidelity when,

brotherhood, at the same time that it places just and ovations. They had wisely ceased to denoun willingly embrace it than Andrew Johnson. - fecting a new-born admiration for its chief, Anone-half of the people of North Carolina were dir- sink or swim with it. [Cheers.] It is pretty good tration mottoes of reconstruction upon their new- Senators who, been loyal and qualified for memunable to present one which they can agree upon patriotic, victory. as a substitute. [Cheers and laughter.]

been ever identified. [Cheers.] But if its leasive that its days will be numbered. [Cheers.]

I trust, fellow-citizens, that this will not be the and to peace. If it should do this it will continue al altar which they had so newly restored. does not its days are nambered, and the epitaph

SECRETARY STANTON'S SPEECH. The Secretary of War was next called uponthe band playing "Rally round the flag," "When Johnny comes marching home," and other airs.—

Gentlemen: The call of this evening relieves me from any imputation of intruding my opinions upon you. I shall therefore declare them this occasion has been written.

The office of President devolved upon Mr. ont of it also. It is a problem more difficult to itself, and the inference, or rather the political Even the Bank of England shivered under the Johnson at the death of Mr. Lincoln, on the 15th solve than any proposition we have yet discovered capital attempted to be made out of it so absurd, shock, and was driven to the verge of suspension, day of April, 1865. Thirteen days before that, from which it was saved only by the indulgence of Richmond, the seat of the rebel Government. had been captured, and six days later, Robert E. Lee surrendered his army as prisoners of war to disloyalty, more overwhelming than the above, pect of an European war, wrought the mischief, General Grant and the forces under his command. will be published against us. It is this: Since whose evil effects will extend to this country. - The President's annual message to the present the termination of the war our people have gone These, however, the New York papers think will Congress thus clearly states the condition of the

> No one better than Mr. Johnson understood the solemn duty imposed upon the National Executive to maintain the national authority, vindicated at so great a sacrifice, and the obligation not to suffer the just fruits of so fierce a struggle, and of so many battles and victories, to slip away or turn to

The plan of organization embodied in the proclamation to the people of North Carolina, and How it is so, or why it is so, we are of course unthe instructions to the Provisional Governor of able to determine. We do not know that we subject." ventures a contradiction of the statement scribed by the President for the substitution of would have it otherwise even if we could; but not that a majority of the Judges of the United States civil authority in the place of universal military powers. The Treasury collected the national imrecollection. Sir Morton Peto, that colossal capbeing able to control the operations of nature, we Supreme Court have agreed that the test-oath is rule in the insurrectionary States. In this plan two things presented by the proclamation and the tice:

First. That the exercise of the organizing pow-The President Enthusiastically and Substanti- er is specifically and absolutely restricted to the people "who are loyal to the United States, and no others.

> Secondly. The choice of delegates was not only limited to loyal people and no others, but constitutional guara: tees were required in respect to the emancipation of slaves and the repudiation of the

> These views, expressed by the President in his message, seceived, and continue to receive, my After full explanation of the steps taken by him

> to restore the constitutional relations of the States. the President in his annual message, proceeds to state, with equal distinctness, what remains to be done, and to whom the authority and duty of doing it belongs, in the following words: "The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States whose powers have been so

> long in abeyance to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow-citizens o the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns and qualifications of your own mem-

Whoever doubts that the authority and duty of judging for itself the elections, returns and qualifications of its members belong to each house of Congress, may have his doubt removed by the Federal Constitution, which declares in the fifth ection of the first article that "each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." In thus distinctly recognizing the constitutional right of each house of Congress to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, the President has conformed to the plain letter of the Constitu-

The views of the President in relation to the freedmen received, and continue to receive, my hearty concurrence. They have guided the action of the War Department, and were substantially an honest desire to conform to them, a bill was passed by Congress regulating the Freedmen's Bureau; but the provisions of the bill did not meet the President's approval, because he believed the powers conferred upon him and upon the agents to be appointed by him to be unwise and unconstitutional.

Another measure or series of measures of prime importance now pending before Congress merits the needed care in any emergency at the hand of a brief remark, viz: the plan of restoration or re- one President, Congress or party, or at the hands construction, as it is sometimes called. To the of another. plan reported by the joint committee I have not been able to give my assent. It contemplates an amendment to the Federal Constitution, the third reconciliation and peace. I expect that in a year section of the proposed article being in these

"Sec. 5. Until the fourth day of July, in the year one thousandeight hundred and seventy, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded Union. from the right to vote for representatives in Congress, and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States."

As the proposed plan now stands I am unable to perceive the necessity, justice or wisdom of the measure; but having no place nor voice in the body before which the measure is pending, I disclaim any purpose to interfere beyond the expression of my own opinion.

Having thus declared my views, as they have heretofore been declared to those who had a right to know them, on the material questions that have lately arisen, or are now pending, I trust that your purpose on this occasion is answered, and I shall be glad if their expression may have any beneficial influence on questions the right disposition whereof is a matter of solicitude to every patriotic man, and is deeply important to the peace and tranquility of the Union.

POSTMASTER GENERAL DENNISON. The serenading party next proceeded to the resicluded by saying that if the difference with the

MARRIED

In the First Presbyterian church of this city, on the night of the 25d inst., by the Rev. H. I. Singleton, J. KENT BROWN to Miss KATS, daughter of Dr. W. E. Freeme, all of this place.

or of Federal authority, while it trenches burn, said that then we were on the verge of a The Southern States, during four years, were de not on the reserved and legitimate rights of the series of elections throughout the States. The States; more just, more humane, better fitted to leaders who so pertinaciously claim to be demobind the people of this great country in a common cratic organized with their customary machinery condemnation on treason and vindicates the maj- as a failure the war for the Union which at last esty of the law-if such a policy can be presented, became a glorious success. They thought to unthere is no man in the United States who will more dermine the distinctive party of the Union by af-[Hearty cheers.] But until that better policy be drew Johnson. They seemed anxious to prove ted, he must be false to himself, false to his their devotion superior to ours by committing It needs, moreover, a very little of this. record, and must, in fact, cease to be Andrew themselves to support him as a candidate for the ohnson, if he does not adhere to his policy, and Presidency in 1868. They inscribed our adminissession nearly aix long, weary months, has been vehemently charged onward for a partisan, not a

What led the democratic leaders to make this Fellow-citizens, I did not intend speaking so change was the striking, I may call the marvelous, ance of the great Union party, with which I have community in that blighted and desolated region, accepting the conditions of partial amnesty and If the Convention be determined to continue ders can present nothing better than the pro- the invitations to returning allegiance which were its expensive sessions, at least let it confine itself gramme of the committee, I am greatly apprehen-proclaimed by the administration, all at once renounced the principles, practices and policy of secession and disunion, tendered us a new covenant be, elected in the Southern States is understood case; that it will discard its hostility and its at- of loyalty, and sealed it with their oaths, and by the government when we were in armed resist- people by Northern correspondents, one of the the people for Governor. Its speeches as well as tempt to continue alienation between the two sec- brought forward with alacrity the remains of their tions of the country, and that it will embrace those long-che rished institution of slavery and cheerprinciples which look to harmony, to restoration fully threw it to be burned upon the constitution-

These unexpected changes in the attitude of enough excited suspicions, jealousies and apprethat will be written on it will be, "It knew how hensions among loval and tried Union men. It to prosecute the war with vigor, but it lacked the was the old case of William of Orange, who have ing in civil war put down the tories, afterwards ordinary and interesting phenomenon-a nation and Papists the rights of citizenship. It is the to each other. For such a condition mutual recase which has ever occurred and which must forevermore occur at the end of a successful resistance to rebellion.

How could democrats and rebels be converted

to the support of a triumphant Union administration? The work of reconciliation has outran expectation. Indeed it has never had a parallel in human affairs. With internal commotions and tude by representatives unquestionably loyal disturbances less serious than those which somethey are entitled to representation in Congression times attend popular elections in a free country in a time of profound peace, the heretofore disloyal there had been no rebellion. The representatives people of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, of the National Union party in Congress do not Louisiana, Florida and Texas, successfully, nay, only in regard to non-essentials. almost simultaneously, assembled and adopted constitutions in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

They upturned the rebellion with all its farspreading roots, and all its poisonous fruits, and they accepted and ratified the then pending Congressional amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which abolishes slavery thenceforth. forever. The people of these States, have at the same time chosen for themselves, by free and uncontrolled suffrage, Governors, Legislatures, Judiciaries and municipal authorities.

Between the Federal Government and these restored and re-organized State governments there exists now a more complete and practical harmony than was ever before presented between the nion and so many of its members since it was first established. Within this period the Executive department of the United States has assumed its functions among the people of these former disloyal States. The State department speaks for them, with their free consent, to principalities and posts and taxes there, the War Department dis-tributes forces whenever and wherever it seems unvited to all of these exercises. necessary and expedient to guarantee peace between the inveterate but fast expiring factions. The navy of the United States rides freely in all their captured ports and harbors. The postoffice circulates through every vein and artery there the knowledge which is the revivifying blood of a united Republic.

The people of the lately disloyal States desiring to pass the last stage of restoration as speedily as possible have chosen Senators to represent them in the Senate, and members to answer for them in the House of Representatives, and those Representatives are daily meeting at the capitol.

Throughout the loyal States industry is more vigorous and effective than ever before. In the lately disloyal States capital and labor combining and co-operating under a free-contract system. which, to them, is altogether new, are beginning with access to obliterate the traces of ruin and devastation.

The feature of affairs which disturbs the public mind is a supposed divergence between the President and the Representatives in Congress of the National Union party, from which he and they have derived their respective but co-ordinate

I agree that it is altogether easier and altogether more desirable that the work of reconstruction so happily begun, and so successfully prosecuted heretofore, shall be continued and ended under the auspices of the National Union party, and of the President and Congress, as the Representatives of that party.

I agree, therefore, that it would be a sad misfortune if divergence between the President and Congress should work a decline and downfall of the national Union party. It is dear to me, for I am identified with its rapid rise, its majestic

progress and its glorious work. Both the President and Congress might well expect to be equally involved in the calamity which should dismiss the Union party from the national councils, and see with mortification the great responsibilities to which the party had, in that case, proved itself unequal, assumed and discharged by some new vet undeveloped political organization. But President, Congress, statesmen and parties are of no real account, in my estimation, when weighed against the national life. The national

life lately hung on the issue of victory won in war. It now hangs on the issue of reconciliation in The nation must live forever, whether it receive

I reasoned in this way about the triumph of the war. I reason in the same way now in regard to hence I shall be found to be right now, as I am now admitted to have been right one year, two years, three years ago. I don't think, however, that there is any necessity for separation between the President, the Congress, and the party of the

I admit that the jealousies and suspicions of the last summer were only temporarily allayed—not extinguished—by the elections of November.— They have been sedulously cherished and increased until they have revealed themselves in inflammatory debates in the press and popular assemblies. I admit that the National Union party in Congress has yet been unable either to accept or reject the counsels of the President. A wide and enduring separation cannot, however, be made between Congress and the President without having for its groove a serious difference upon some cardinal political questions.

At this point it will be well to settle for yourselves what it is that we are desiring to see effected by the President and Congress. We all agree that we desire and seek just what this nation needs at the present juncture. We cannot accept less than this, because it would leave us still, if not desolate, at least a disturbed and distracted country. We cannot require more, because even if more dence of Postmaster General Dennison, who made were desirable, yet that more is debateable, and a brief speech, endorsing the President. He con- must be the study and the work, not of ourselves at this particular period, but of ourselves and our President be not adjusted, it will probably lead to try actually need? Most persons say reconstrucsuccessors hereafter. What, then, does the coun-"unfortunate results to the Union party," as well tion. I think it needs no such thing. The coun-

reconstruct that which has not been destroyed. There has, indeed, been an attempt at destruction, but it has failed. The political system of 1787, constructed by our forefathers, stands now firm, compact, complete and perfect, just as it came from the builders' hands. It was constructed not for eighty

years only, nor yet for a period of civil war only, but for all alternating conditions of peace and war, and for all ages and all time.

Others say, what the country needs is the restoration of the anatomy of the nation. I think it needs no such thing. We have passed that point ranged and disorganized equally in their constitutional relations to the Union. They have, how. ever, since that time reorganized. Their organic powers and functions have been renewed, and they have resumed their constitutional relation of alle giance to the Union. What, then, does the nation need? It needs just what I have dwelt upon so much and so earnestly in these remarks. It needs reconciliation, and just now needs nothing more.

It needs a reconciliation between the Senators

of the United States who are now acting and those States which were lately involved in the rebellion. It needs a reconciliation of the same kind between the members of the House of Representatives who are now acting and loyal members already elected. or to be elected, by the people in the same be forementioned States. It needs just this Congressional reconciliation, and nothing more. Of course, I recognize the fact that the separation which exists between the acting Senators and act ing Representatives and those loval Senators and Representatives who are already, or may hereafter to indicate a corresponding alienation between the constituents of these parties respectively; but this does not affect the view I have taken of the case. It only shows what is wanted is reconciliation be tween the alienated constituents, as well as between separate representatives. Let the reconciliation be made at first, either in Congress or in any of the constituencies, and it will follow in the other place immediately.

The country exhibits at this moment this extra conciliation is the only practicable remedy. We are prepared now to ask what hinders the applies tion of the remedy in the legislative councils The President's position is absolutely taken, well. defined, and universally understood. It is this. namely: That so far and so fast as the unrepre sented States present themselves in a loyal att equaly with all other States, and just as well as if South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Mississippi, agree with the President, but I think they diffe

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JOHN A. TAYLOR, Chairman. 187—dåwit

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